Fight on to the Last, Drive the Blood Suckers From the East!

Nippon Times

Fight, Defend and Win, No Matter How Long The War

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HORI PRAISES HEROIC STAND OF AXIS UNITS

Says Anti-Axis Claims of Advantages From African Campaign Exaggerated

FOE'S DEFEAT CERTAIN

Japan on Side of Germany This Time, Spokesman Points Out in Review of Wars

Pointing out how exaggerated are the anti-Axis claims regarding the advantages they have secured in the North African campaign, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in a speech broadcast Thursday evening highly lauded the heroic stand made by the greatly outnumbered Axis forces in Tunisia, which enabled the Axis nations to complete the fortification of Europe.

Mr. Hori said:

"Since November last year when the Anglo-American forces landed in North Africa the enemy propaganda machinery has hummed itself out of gear propagandizing the success of the campaign, declaring that they would completely take North Africa within that year. Thus they carried on the desperate struggle stinting no sacrifice, concentrating hundreds of thousands of troops and thousands of aircraft and tanks on a single corner of North Africa, giving no heed to the urgent appeals of Chungking or Australia. The valiant Germans and Italians, however, fought so well against heavy odds that for fully six months they smashed one enemy attempt after another and inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy.

Bravery Yields Results

"Unfortunately, the Germans and Italians have been compelled to withdraw from Tunis and Bizerta and to continue their last resistance on the Cape Bon peninsula. While their heroic stand in Tunisia, however, has produced results of incalculable value to the Axis nations.

"For one thing, they inflicted severe damage on the enemy strength and, for another, held the enemy at bay so that Germany and Italy might consolidate their defenses of the European continent and complete their great fortification of Europe. Not only the defense of the long seaboard from Norway to the Spanish border but since November last year the German-Italian forces have built up fortifications from the South of France to the Mediterranean coast not inferior even to the strong fortifications on the coast of the Anglo-French channel. Whatever developments may take place hereafter, the German-Italian forces in Tunisia have achieved the bulk of what they set out to accomplish.

"With Bizerta and Tunis, important strategic points, lost to them, however, the Axis forces will find the defense of Tunisia untenable and it is quite conceivable that they will be compelled to abandon the Tunisian region for the time being.

"Utterly incompetent in actual warfare, the enemy camp is skilled in propaganda warfare and its propaganda machinery has already circulated the report that North Africa now is entirely in Anglo-American hands and is even enumerating the advantages of their position:

Transportation Said Easier

"(1) Navigation on the Mediterranean has become safe for anti-Axis ships and consequently the transportation of supplies to the Near East and India will be facilitated.

"(2) The bombing of or attack on Southern Europe with North Africa as base have become easier.

"(3) The troops, aircraft, tanks, warships and transports that have been concentrated on Tunisia can now be used elsewhere.

"(4) Moral effects on Germany and Italy and political influence over the neutral countries.

"The enemy are making the most of these points. Now, we cannot afford to regard all of these as entirely fantastic. Nevertheless, it would be a gross mistake to believe that the Axis camp has been placed at a serious disadvantage and it has been reduced to the same situation as that of Germany in the last Great War, as the enemy aver.

"I wish to take this occasion, therefore, to explain how strong is the position of the Axis nations in Europe.

"In the first place, in the previous Great War Germany was able to occupy only part of France and Belgium on the Western Front. The

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Welcome to Tokyo

The newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan Tsai Pei arrived at Tokyo Station at 3:25 p.m. on Thursday from Nanking. The new envoy was welcomed at the station by a large assembly of distinguished persons, including General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier, Ryutaro Nagai, who was one of Japan's special envoys to the National Government of China last year, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, and others. Photo shows Mr. Nagai (right) greeting Ambassador Tsai at Tokyo Station.

LUFTWAFFE RAIDS EASTERN ENGLAND

Enemy Facilities at Great Yarmouth and Norwich Strafed; Patrol-Boats Bombed

The Luftwaffe staged lighting attacks on Great Yarmouth and Norwich, in eastern England, on Tuesday and strafed enemy facilities at the two points, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters on the same day, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Two patrol boats and other vessels navigating in the vicinity of Great Yarmouth were showered with bombs, and freight trains and munition plants in Norwich were heavily machine-gunned by the German planes, the same bulletin revealed.

One German machine was lost in the raids, it was also revealed.

Of the anti-Axis warplanes that attempted raids on the island of Sicily 132 were shot down by the Axis air forces during the first 10 days of this month, according to a Domei report from Rome on Wednesday. The toll included 53 shot down in only three days' time by the Axis air arms.

Even the much-vaunted Flying Fortresses and Liberators that were escorted by Lightning fighters fell easy preys to the Axis airmen.

ROMMEL'S MEDAL PLEASES ITALIANS

Noted Field-Marshal Fully Deserves Hitler's Award

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, May 12.—Italian public opinion shares with the fighting services the satisfaction over the report that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has given a high decoration to Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Throughout the African campaign, Marshal Rommel displayed his quality as a leader and his sincerity and friendship toward Italy.

In a war such as we are fighting, what is of prime importance, for not only military but historical and psychological effects, is to maintain, through any contingency, the morale and spiritual force.

Marshal Rommel, with his audacity and his strategic genius, has gained popularity among all his men,—a popularity which is quite legendary and which is worthy of him.

Bumper Crop in Rumania

BUCHAREST—Rumania is expecting a bumper crop this year. The warm spring weather has considerably sped up the autumn and spring sowings.

REICH UNINTERESTED IN ENEMY MEETING

Washington Parley by Roosevelt, Churchill Only for Propaganda Purposes

So little importance is being attached by Germany to the visit of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington that the papers there are devoting only a few lines to the report merely stating the bare fact that he has arrived in the American capital, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin on Wednesday.

In German Government circles, it is observed that the Roosevelt-Churchill Conference is merely part of the usual Anglo-American propaganda policy.

Its object is to settle in some manner the Soviet-Polish dispute and other troubles that are enlarging the fissure in the anti-Axis camp. Chances are that Britain in sending so many of its political and military leaders to Washington is trying to camouflage the real motives behind the conference.

In this connection, the Reich Foreign Office on Wednesday expressed the following view on the nature of the conference:

Meeting Seen Useless

(1) According to reports from Washington Roosevelt and Churchill are to confer on the operations for landing on the European Continent and on the strengthening of the counter-offensive against the Axis forces, but since the Axis forces are fully prepared against any counter-offensive they may attempt, the conference will be utterly useless.

(2) It is amusing to note that political problems are included in the agenda of the conference. Regulation of the Soviet-Polish relations will be especially important. The United States and British Governments are apparently endeavoring to appease the Soviet Government by some means but how are they to reconcile their policy, in case they should swallow the huge demands of Premier Josef Stalin, with the Atlantic Charter to which they are committed?

(3) The Soviet Government has already confirmed its demand in regard to the former eastern territory of Poland.

The Soviets have recently organized a Polish army of their own called the Kosciusko Division and at the same time have called a meeting of the Pan-Slavic Committee in Moscow, thus securing comprehensive directive powers over the Slavic race.

It remains to be seen whether the United States and Britain will accept Premier Stalin's demands in toto. It is significant that he has not yet made any move to grant

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U.S. AND BRITAIN TRYING TO FOOL CHIANG REGIME

Working to Give Him Impression More Importance Will Be Given to Pacific

CHUNGKING GETS UNEASY

T.V. Soong and Chiang's Wife Ordered to Watch Coming Parley at Washington

While the Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Washington is arresting the attention of the world, the Anglo-American propaganda machine is busy trying to give Chungking the impression that the Casablanca formula will be so revised at the present conference that more importance may be attached to the Pacific Front, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires dated May 12.

The anti-Axis camp decided at the Casablanca conference, it may be recalled, that priority should be given to the European Front in the operational plans for the year, 1943. This decision provoked much bitter criticism among Chungking and Australian political circles.

At the end of March this year, it was reported that the anti-Axis High Command on the Pacific Front held a meeting at Washington to scrutinize the Casablanca formula. Later, it is recalled, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific area, and the Australian Government pleaded for the dispatch of reinforcements.

Chungking Surprised

When Winston Churchill, in his radio message on March 21, declared that a part of the British forces will be demobilized when the war in Europe comes to a conclusion, political circles in Chungking were greatly surprised; some leaders of the Chiang regime went so far as to declare frankly that Chungking had been betrayed by the British Government.

In view of such circumstances, the anti-Axis camp is now out trying to give the impression that the Casablanca formula will be revised fundamentally in the present meeting at Washington.

A United Press broadcast addressed to Chungking, for instance, gave much importance to the fact that William Philipps, Roosevelt's envoy to India, held an interview with President Roosevelt on the morning of May 11 and also pointed out that Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in China, and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, are still staying in Washington.

Wavell's Presence Pointed Out

Further pointing to the fact that Prime Minister Churchill, in his present visit to the American capital, is accompanied by the commanders of the British army, naval and air forces in India as well as by Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, the U.P. broadcast to Chungking declared:

"The observations are gaining credit that Churchill and Roosevelt, in their present conference, will take great interest in the strategy against the Japanese Forces, since it has been made public that Churchill is accompanied by the commanders of the British land, naval and air forces stationed in India.

"It is likely," the broadcast suggested, "that United States and British leaders will study new measures for aiding Chungking and also deliberate over measures to reopen the Burma route.

"President Roosevelt has already promised to use the Chungking regime as the base for attacking the

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CHINA LEADERS GIVEN HONORS FOR SERVICES

Wang Ko-Min, Wang I-Tang Honored With Rising Sun Orders With Cordons

VOICES DEEP GRATITUDE

All Chinese Overjoyed at Japan's New Policy Toward Nanking; Hard Efforts Rewarded

In recognition of their distinguished services toward the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to present the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon each to Wang Ko-min, member of the National Government of the Chinese Republic, Wang I-tang who is now visiting Japan, Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and Liang Hung-shih, President of the Control Yuan of the National Government, on Thursday, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations. The decoration was presented through Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu to Wang I-tang at the former's official residence at 4:40 p.m.

Wang I-tang, member of the National Government of the Chinese Republic and former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, expressed his immense gratitude at the honor granted by His Majesty the Emperor in the form of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, in a press interview arranged at the Imperial Hotel at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday. With the profoundest attitude Mr. Wang told the newspapermen of the great honor with awe and trepidation. Then, Mr. Wang made a statement on his impression of Japan during his stay here for three days. He said:

"Three years ago I visited your esteemed country. My impression of Japan, as it is today, at a time when Japan is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia may be summarized in the statement that a successful conclusion of this titanic war is near. I came to this conclusion when I witnessed the glorious war results of the Japanese Forces, our friends, on the firing lines, and the unusual national solidarity behind the guns.

"Our country, China, declared war on January 9. Since then great efforts have been made to consolidate and adjust the wartime structure for the purpose of bringing the war to a successful finish. Recognizing its position as the rear supply base, North China is now concentrating its energy on the development of wartime resources, especially since China's participation in war.

"Since the founding of the Provisional Government, though now defunct, in North China, I have been exerting myself for the cause of China. Now that I feel fatigued in body and soul, I resigned the post of Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. Considering, however, the momentum of the present situation, I should like to render my efforts to my country as a member of the National Government."

Questioned as to what the Chinese Government leaders and people are thinking of Japan's new China policy, Mr. Wang made the following answer:

"Any sane Chinese is highly grateful and is expressing joy over Japan's new policy toward China. The retrocession of Concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights had been the greatest issues of the Chinese race for the past 100 years. The hard efforts of China

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Nippon Girls to Stage Martial Exercises To Exhibit Wartime Spirit of Womanhood

To acquaint further the local German and Italian women with the spirit of Japanese womanhood in wartime Japan, a program of martial exercises by Japanese women will be held at the First Women's Normal School grounds beginning at 3 p.m. today under the auspices of the Italo-German-Japanese Women's Society.

The program will include a parade by 1,600 students of the First Women's Normal School and exhibitions with bow and arrow and halberd fencing against men opponents armed with Japanese swords.

Shikako Neya will lead in the archery exhibition and Mrs. Hideo Sonobe, Japan's leading swordswoman, will lead the halberd and sword fencing.

Among those expected to attend the exhibition are Mrs. Elga Stahmer, wife of the German ambassador, Mrs. Stefania Indelli, wife of the Italian ambassador, Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Misao Hoshino, wife of the Chief Cabinet Secretary and about 50 other prominent women of Axis countries.

NIPPON ARMY CRUSHES CHIANG, SINO-RED UNITS IN DRIVE IN NORTH CHINA

Burma Route Utterly Lost To Doomed Chiang Regime

Former Greatest Supply Route of Chiang Now Occasionally Traversed by Few Carts, Coolies and Trucks Transporting Sick or Wounded

Domei

NANKING, May 12.—Chungking, deprived of its greatest supply route by the devastating blastings of the Burma Route by the Imperial Forces, has repeatedly and persistently attempted to recover the route with the collaboration of the British-Indian forces. However, they have met with severe repulses each time.

Burma Route, once congested with trucks loaded to capacity carting military supplies to Chiang Kai-shek, no longer rumbles with the noise of the steady line of motor-trucks. Its function as a supply route has been lost completely.

A traveler returning from an undisclosed region describes the present condition of the Burma Route in the following manner:

"Large caravans of several hundred trucks used to congest the Burma Route before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but today a few carts and coolies carrying packs are the only objects passing along the Burma Route. The infrequent trucks making their appearance on the Route are those transporting the sick and wounded from the Nukiang front.

"Threatened by the attacks of Japanese Air Forces in broad daylight, traffic on the route is confined at night. No trace remains of the former bustling aspects of the route.

"The activities of the American air forces in China do not go much beyond mere talk. Even by just comparing the strength of the Japanese Air Forces to that of the American air units in the region, the recovery of the Burma Route is an impossibility."

CELEBES ENJOYING FINE FISHING SEASON

Good Catch of Bonito Seen This Year Along Northern Coast Near Kema

Domei

MACASSAR, May 12.—Within the short span of about one year after the occupation of Celebes by the Japanese Forces, the coast of northern Celebes, extending from Kema in the Minahasa district to Betong on the Lembeh Strait now is humming again with great fishing activity.

The Celebes Sea and the Molucca Passage surrounding Menado and other ports in northern Celebes are world famous bonito fishing grounds. Even before the outbreak of the present war, Japanese fishermen, with their unexcelled skill in bonito fishing, had monopolized the bonito fishing industry of this region.

With mass production made possible by the use of modern processes, a large quantity of dried bonito has been already shipped to Japan.

An elaborate project is now under way to produce other processed bonito products.

Enjoy Lower Taxes

Domei

MACASSAR, May 12.—With the promulgation today of a Law Relating to Provisional Measures on Income Tax and Allowance Tax, to be effective from July 1, the native inhabitants here will be freed from an extremely heavy tax burden which was imposed upon them by the former Dutch Indies regime.

With a view to rectifying the unjust tax burden on low income earners in the tax system of the former Dutch Indies Government, pending the adoption of an entirely new tax system, the above-mentioned law allows a tax exemption on monthly wages up to 15 guilders and raised the tax exemption limit on annual income from the existing 75 guilders to 1,800 guilders.

The articles of the law follow:

"Article 1.—In case the taxable annual income falls below 180 guilders, no tax shall be levied for the time being.

"Article 2.—In case the wages paid or payable by the employer to each employe fall below the following amounts, no allowance tax shall be levied for the time being.

A. Fifty cents per day.

B. Three guilders fifty cents per week.

C. Fifteen guilders per month.

D. Forty-five guilders per quarter.

E. One hundred and eighty guilders per year."

Finns Make Autos

HELSINKI—The first Finnish automobile factory has been built by a company capitalized at 75,000,000 Finnish marks.

AMERICANS SWOOP ON REGGIO CALABRIA

Innocent Children and Women Shot Down in Cold Blood By U.S. Pilots

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, May 12.—The number of aircraft sent by the United States to bomb the small town of Reggio Calabria, with 115,000 inhabitants, and the number of bombs which were dropped are in such big disproportion to the hypothetical military objectives that it is impossible to doubt the criminal intentions of the enemy pilots against the civilian populations.

Along the porch of the cemetery, there lie numbers of dead babies, all two or three years old. They were all sons of farmers, workers and fishermen. They have still their old small shoes and their old small trousers.

There were also corpses of women, young mothers lying dead near their dead children in the same positions under their destroyed houses. Furthermore, there were corpses of old women and four nuns found lying near a large number of dead children belonging to the destroyed kindergarten. Among the host of air-raid victims, were found the corpses of four young seminarists and one priest.

Eighty per cent of those who fell victims to the enemy air-raid on May 6 were women and children.

The places where the enemy airmen displayed their dastardly natures to the fullest extent are all farmers' houses which are located far from the harbors, railways, bridges and from communication roads. Enemy planes bombed these houses with the maximum of precision, which fact attests to the criminal deliberation of American pilots.

The American gangsters of the air certainly saw these small houses and did their best not to lose the easy targets. Enemy bombs hit the kindergarten, the seminary located a few meters from the cathedral, at the exact moment when a funeral service was being held for the mother of Archbishop Montalbetti who had died of heart-attack over the tragical death of her grand-son who had been killed by the machine-gun fire of North-American warplanes.

It may be noted that the air raids on Milan, Torino, Genoa, Palermo, Naples, Cagliari and Reggio Calabria are all "scientific" raids as the Anglo-Americans call them. History and mankind, however, call them "criminal bombings."

Panama Bows to U.S.

The Panamanian legislature approved the transfer of one-fifth of its territory into the hands of the United States Government for the establishment of military installations, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Operations Begun in April Comparable With Great Plain Drive in 1941

STILL MOPPING-UP

24th Army Corps Wiped Out, Thereby Nullifying Chungking's Reckless Activities

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT SHANSI FRONT, May 12.—The Taihang Mountain operations, which were launched by the Japanese Forces about the middle of April, have radically upset the footholds of Chungking troops and Chinese Communist forces in North China and annihilated them to a point beyond recovery. In scale and significance the present operations can be compared to the Great Plain operations in 1941.

Chiang Kai-shek's attempted counter-offensives have now ended in a fiasco, as his troops have been dealt a smashing blow everywhere they were entrenched. The Communist troops, too, have been crushed by the raiding forces.

The Japanese mopping-up operations against the Chungking and Communist troops are still going on.

The first stroke was given by the Japanese Forces to the Chungking 24th army corps. The enemy was utterly surprised by the Japanese attack. About 82,000 enemy troops were suddenly trapped in the Shansi-Honan provincial border district. The district was the last enemy foothold in North China. Lung Ping-yin, Commander of the 24th army corps, wired to Chiang Ting-wen, Commander of the First War Zone, how the Chungking forces found themselves in a tight-hole by the attack of the Japanese Forces and asked for immediate reinforcements. The Yellow River defense corps was sent to the rescue, but was miserably defeated. Li Chien-chow with his troops also hurried northward, but, unable to stem the furious onset of the Japanese units, fled quickly.

Many Surrender

Chiang ordered Sun Tung-chuan, Commander of the 3rd army corps and Kao Shu-hsun, Commander of the 39th army corps, to take tactics of restricting the activities of the Japanese Forces, but they could do no more than guerilla warfare. On the other hand, many of these Chungking troops surrendered to the Japanese.

Yen Hsi-shan, Commander of the Second War Zone, made futile efforts to break through the Japanese Forces' iron ring of encirclement. All he could do was but a small scale hindrance to the operations of the Japanese units.

Ho Chung-kuo's attempt to cut off the connections of the Japanese Forces between the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and Lung-Hai Railway by his raiding forces suffered a severe blow at the hands of the Japanese troops which took many war prisoners.

Shortly after the launching of the great offensive by the Japanese Forces Sun Tien-ying, Commander of the newly-organized 5th army, held a conference of his staff officers and decided to surrender to the Japanese Forces, because resistance to Japan was meaningless. This is one of the noteworthy events that have taken place since the opening of the operations.

The Japanese Forces carried everything before them and reduced Lingchwan and Linhsien, both in the eastern Shansi border district, without enemy resistance.

The pincer movement of the Japanese Forces was narrowed gradually until a large scale battle of annihilation was unfolded in the Linchi plain in the northern district of Honan Province along the Peking-Hankow Railway. The surrender of the newly-organized 5th army quickened the occupation of Linchi. The main force of the 24th army corps was crushed in the sanguinary battle in the Linchi Basin. A great many Chungking high military officers surrendered to or were captured by the Japanese Forces in this battle.

The significance of the present operations is for a mere reduc-

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HORI PRAISES HEROIC STAND

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entire western seacoast and the Anglo-French channel were completely under the control of the Allies. The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and other countries were maintaining neutrality but the Allies were able to obtain food supplies from these countries and to make them the base of their espionage operations.

Situation Is Different

"This time, however, in the north, Finland is fighting shoulder to shoulder with Germany against the Soviet Union, while the Germans now firmly hold the entire Atlantic seaboard through Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France as far as the Spanish border.

"To the south, Italy was Germany's enemy in the last Great War, fighting against the Germans and Austrians across the border, and Greece, was on the side of the Allies, so that Germany was constantly menaced from the flanks, while the Mediterranean was a strategic pond of the Allies. Today, Italy is Germany's staunchest ally and the Mediterranean coasts of France, Italy and Greece are completely under the control of Germany and Italy. In the Balkans area, Bulgaria as in the last Great War is fighting on the side of Germany against the United States and Britain, while Rumania, not as in the last Great War, is now an ally of Germany and supplying petroleum to the Axis.

"On the Eastern Front, the area now being held by the Axis forces is far greater than the area occupied by the Germans after November, 1917, when the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia and Russia became militarily powerless. Moreover, the areas held by the Germans are being steadily developed and utilized.

"In the second place, in regard to industry, in Germany since the National Socialist rise to power the first and second four-year plans have been drafted and carried out, by which synthetic rubber, synthetic oil and artificial fibers have been so highly developed that sufficiency has been established in these products. The munitions industry has also been well regulated. As a result of the western campaign, the Germans have been able to make use of the industrial facilities of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Especially in France, the world-famous Renault and Schneider munitions plants and other thousands of plants are operating day and night to replenish the armament of the Axis nations.

Adequate Munitions Supplies

"Thirdly, in regard to the munitions resources, Germany now enjoys the supply of the absolutely necessary quantities of iron and steel, aluminum, coal and petroleum, which are materials indispensable in a modern war."

"When we look at the production of steel for 1939 we find that Germany produced more than 23,000,000 tons. Adding to that the amount produced in Italy and in the German-occupied France, Belgium and Luxemburg, the total production reaches 40,000,000 tons.

"In the production of aluminum, that which is absolutely necessary in the production of aircraft, Germany even before the war, was first in the world. According to British statistics the amount of aluminum produced in 1942 in Germany and Italy and in the areas under their control amounted to 800,000 tons; in America, 500,000 tons; in Britain 50,000 tons; and in the Soviet Union, 55,000 tons. Thus the amount produced by Germany and Italy was overwhelmingly superior to the amount produced by the others.

"Concerning coal; the German production of that product in the fiscal year of 1938 was 385,000,000 tons and adding to this the amount produced in France, Belgium, the former Poland, and the former Czechoslovakia, the total production in the German sphere of influence was 527,000,000 tons.

"Of oil, Rumania produces 6,000,000 tons, and other than that there is the amount produced in Germany, the former Poland and other areas. Further, it is an acknowledged fact that Germany has directed great efforts for the production of synthetic petroleum, and as long as Germany controls the oil fields of Rumania there is no worry concerning oil.

Superior Man Power

"Fourth, looking at it from the standpoint of man power, the real population of Germany and Italy is not so very great, but Germany gets labor power from the areas it controls and from its allies. It also is using prisoners, and according to an announcement made last September, the number of prisoners and foreign laborers within Germany numbered more than 6,000,000. Since that time the German Government has continued to work to bring in labor, and with the suppression of non-urgent industries and the labor mobilization of women, the German labor situation, compared with such as Britain, is far superior and advantageous.

"Fifth, let us consider the food question. The main reason for the German defeat in the last war, it is said, lay in the social and economic unrest based on the dearth of food; and actually, the food situation in Germany during the latter period of the last world war was considerably critical. In view of this, the National Socialist Party, since coming to power, worked for a self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, and in addition to achieving a considerable rate of self-sufficiency, it has carried out the storage of foodstuffs. And especially, as a result of the German-Soviet war, Germany occupied the Ukraine, called the granary of Europe, and was able to gain the key to the solution of the food problem not only for Germany but for the whole of Europe. It also has established a food distribution setup and is carrying out a complete food ration system. Thus the food rations since the beginning of this war, even when they were at their bottom, have been greater than the largest rations allowed during the last world war. Thus in the food problem also, there is absolutely no danger of Germany treading the path it did in the last war.

"In Italy too, the Fascist Party upon coming to power took up measures for the self-sufficiency of foodstuffs as the first question necessary to be solved. Since the beginning of the war Italy of course has been controlling food, and is rationing foodstuffs. The Italians' staple food is guaranteed, such that the Italian Minister of Agriculture Tassinari declared in October last year, 'The food situation is in a situation with which we should be satisfied.'

Superiority in Arms

"Sixth; in such new weapons as the airplane and tank, Germany's show a tremendous superiority compared to the last great war. And America and Britain are apparently at a loss as to what measures to take against Germany's submarine warfare.

"In the last great war, German submarines were able to use only two or three ports in the Baltic and North Seas, and in addition to that it was sacrificed to the disunity of the political and military strategy and was not able to act fully. Even at that they succeeded for a time to push Britain into a difficult position. In this war, however, the various ports along the whole Atlantic coast, excepting Spain and Portugal, and most of the ports on the coast of the Mediterranean can be used by the German and Italian submarines. How much efforts Germany is directing in this direction can be seen clearly from the fact that on January 30, this year, Admiral Doenitz, commander-in-chief of the German submarine fleet, was promoted to Grand Admiral and made commander in chief of the German Navy, and following that was also given the command of the submarine fleet.

"According to Anglo-American reports, the number of submarines Germany has is between 500 and 700 and in addition to that builds between 20 and 30 each month. The results gained by the German submarines alone during last year totalled more than 7,600,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk. The Italian Navy too since entering the war has sunk 179 enemy ships, and the Italian Air Force has sunk 136 enemy vessels. Since the coming of this year the submarines of Germany and Italy have been showing further their power.

"Seventh; how is the internal unity within Germany and Italy, that which is most important? In the last great war, although Germany gained brilliant military victories, the internal situation lacked unity in political and military leadership. The largest party at that time, the Social Democrats, spread anti-war ideologies, and together with the growing impotency of the government, this brought about a breakdown in the internal front. Germany suffered defeat by being dealt a so-called 'blow from behind.'

"Germany today, under Reichsfuehrer Hitler has a complete political and military unity; such impure and anti-war elements such as the Communists and Social Democrats have already been wiped out, and the Party organization, based on a comrade-like unity, has a solid hold on the hearts of the people. And because the Party's enlightenment of the people has been excellent, the people know completely in what direction they have to move, and are strengthening further their unity no matter what difficulty situations they come upon. They know in their hearts fully that 'in this war there will be no such things as victors and the defeated, that there will only be the nations which survive and those which will be wiped out,' and they have the determination to fight on until America and Britain are destroyed.

"In Italy the people under the direction of Premier Mussolini are united in fighting for victory, as in the case of Germany. The strength of a totalitarian state lies in the fact that the party, military, and people are one and the same thing and there is absolutely no gap between them. This is a condition which the various Democracies would find it impossible to achieve.

"You have had a look at the state of things in the Axis camp in Europe. It must now be plain to you that this camp in the present war is in a far more dominant position than it was in the last great war and that the position of the American-British camp is disadvantageous that much. The greatest difference between the present and the last great war is that in the present war Japan, is up in arms with Germany and Italy, which uphold the same principles as Japans and are impelled by the same intentions as Japan, for the overthrow of America and Britain. In the last great war Japan joined the Allies with the result that the Pacific became tranquil at once, and the real power of Japan as the stabilizing force of Asia such that the allied countries could concentrate on Europe without worrying about the Pacific and the area of Asia.

Japan on Side of Germany

"In the current great war Japan at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia scored very brilliant victories and destroyed practically all the fleets maintained by America and Britain in the Pacific area. The greater part of what remains of the American fleet and the more powerful units of the British fleet are tied up in the Pacific and Indian oceans. These vessels, which are intended for use against Japan, are attacked time after time and severely damaged.

"India and Australia which were the principal sources of supplies of troops to the Allies in the last great war are preoccupied with their own defense in the present war, and not in a position to send any troops to Europe. On the contrary they are pressing for aid from America and Britain. During the last great war the produce of various regions in Greater East Asia was at the disposal of America and Britain. Today these regions have been occupied by the Imperial Forces. As a result America and Britain have to make frantic efforts to get supplies of rubber, tin, tungsten, and quinine.

"As for the routes of communication between America and Britain on the one hand and Australia and India on the other, they are under a constant menace from the Imperial Navy and these countries are finding great difficulty fulfilling each other's requirements of materials.

"In the area of Greater East Asia there is steady progress in the development by Japan of the resources in which the area is rich. The longer the war drags the stronger Japan's position will become. There will be more and more use of the resources of the southern regions to increase the fighting power of the Axis camp and strengthen the defense of occupied regions. Thus there will be a further strengthening of the position in which Japan is sure of victory in the war.

Enemy Frantic

"This is a fact which is recognized even by America and Britain, and these countries are trying their utmost to devise measures for meeting this situation. As for the plans of these countries for an offensive against Japan, they have failed. Their attempt to strike from the Pacific area was frustrated at the Solomons. Their plan to march from India has been frustrated by the defeat incurred by them in the Arakan operations.

"They are at a loss what to do. Thus we have them talking loudly of attacking with planes and submarines. To the pathetic appeals of Australia and Chungking their answer is that they will do something for them when the European campaign is over as though they were comforting them in a dream.

"From what I have said it will be clear why the Axis camp whose mainstay is Japan, Germany, and Italy, is in a position to be certain of a final victory in the war. The condition of the Axis camp is in sharp contrast to the state of affairs between America and Britain whose war aims differ and which have to patch up differences between them through talks between Roosevelt and Churchill.

"As is a matter of general knowledge, the American and British peoples are very conceited. They will not admit defeat after one or two blows. In their reliance on their vast material resources they are feverishly making preparations for counter-offensive operations against Japan. Thus Japan, Germany, and Italy will have to overcome many further difficulties before they can achieve their common object. In the current war which involves the whole world temporary reverses of a local character cannot be helped by the Axis camp.

"Let us not allow our emotions to be roused by happenings of a local character. We have to make the most of the position in which we are, and in which we can be certain of victory and beat and beat our inveterate foes, America and Britain, until they realize that it will be no use resisting us."

Luncheon for Wang

A welcome luncheon in honor of Wang I-tang (right, standing), former chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who is now visiting Tokyo, was held at the Foreign Minister's official residence on Thursday under the joint auspices of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Chen Wei lien, former Vice-Chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission and other members of the suite accompanying Mr. Wang in his present trip to Japan were also present at the party. Others present included Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, and other high officials of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs as well as Home Minister Kisaburo Ando, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information.

PREMIER STRESSES ROLE OF SCIENTISTS

Pledges Government's Full Support at Imperial Academy Ceremony

At a ceremony marking the 33rd granting of prizes of the Imperial Academy held here on Thursday Prime Minister Hideki Tojo pledged the Government would give full support to the development of the nation's science as a means for the successful prosecution of the current war as well as the construction of Great East Asia.

The ceremony was opened by Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, President of the Imperial Academy. Eighty scholars including Dr. Atsushi Shinobu were granted prizes for their researches.

"It is a matter of congratulation that the science of Japan is rising above the level of the Powers of the world," the Prime Minister stated.

"The Japanese Government," Prime Minister Tojo continued, "is determined to spare no efforts to foster the development of the nation's science in order to push the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end and consummate the construction of a Greater East Asia."

The Prime Minister then urged the scholars receiving the honors to continue their research work with unflagging determination and stressed the necessity for all the members of the Imperial Academy to be solidly united for the cause of the country.

Nippon Forces Crush Chiang, Sino-Red Units

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of walled towns or ramparts, but in a complete annihilation of the 24th army corps, thereby nullifying Chungking's reckless activities in North China. Ma Fa-wu, Commander of the 40th army, was killed in action in the mopping-up operations of the Japanese Forces on fugitive enemy troops in the mountainous district of the Taihang ranges.

The campaign against the Communist troops was started on May 6. The enemy's foothold, Shehsien in the northernmost district of Honan Province, was reduced shortly after the starting of the operations. Thus, the main force of the 24th army corps and the greatest Communist citadel in North China have been smashed by the Japanese Forces.

U.S. and Britain Trying to Fool Chiang Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese. Therefore, the launching of a cooperative offensive against the Japanese Forces by land, naval and air forces is not impossible."

In the meantime, Reuters broadcasts addressed toward Chungking are also stressing the possibility of Pacific operations being re-scrutinized in the Washington confabulation. However, Reuters broadcasts are different from those of the United Press, in that the former confirmed that the "Europe First Principle" still remains the nucleus of anti-Axis strategy.

A broadcast to the Chiang regime from the same news agency states: "According to information from Washington, the interview held on May 11 between President Roosevelt and Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong has something to do with the present Churchill-Roosevelt conference.

Probable Problems

"Very probably, problems concerning the dispatch of supplies to the Burma Front and especially to Chungking will be taken up, because Lieutenant-General Stilwell and Major-General Chenault are accompanying Prime Minister Churchill.

"Meanwhile, well-informed quarters in Washington are of the opinion that concrete measures for carrying out systematic bombings on cities in the Southern part of Japan this fall will be deliberated upon at the present conference. For such operations, more long-range bombers are necessary. Moreover, it is imperative to get more air bases in Chekiang Province besides those already existing at Hsushan, Chuhsien and Lishui.

"It appears that President Roosevelt has been fully informed of the crisis confronting the Chungking regime by Lieutenant-General Stilwell and Major-General Chenault. Therefore, the conference will scrutinize the positions and conditions on Chungking, India, Australia and New Zealand from new points of view. The Europe First Principle, however, will see no change; the projected offensive in Europe will not be delayed.

"Now that anti-Axis forces have become able to pay more consideration toward the Pacific Front, however, the Casablanca formula will be revised in respect to the allocation of war supplies and other questions."

The Chungking regime is watching every movement of America and Britain after the fifth talk between Roosevelt and Churchill, Domei reports from Canton on Thursday.

The leaders of the Chungking regime are getting uneasy as reports, emanating from American and British sources, are received telling of the devotion of the time of the participants in the meeting to a discussion of the general question of what operations are to be engaged in by the anti-Axis countries on the European continent and the particular question of a second front against the Axis in Europe.

According to observers well-posted on things in Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the Japan-resisting regime are genuinely apprehensive lest they should have as bitter an experience of America and Britain as a result of the present Roosevelt-Churchill meeting as was their's after the Casablanca meeting between the two American and British leaders.

A United Press report directed at Chungking says that a counter-offensive action against the Axis in the Pacific is expected to be discussed at the current Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

Both leaders, according to the some source, are anxious not to repeat what they did at the Casablanca meeting in concentrating on questions in Europe, thereby giving Chungking and Australia cause to complain.

The leaders of Chungking are trying to find what consolation they can in this report and in what is signified to them by the fact that General Archibald Wavell, commander of the Anglo-Indian forces, is with Prime Minister Churchill in Washington.

Indicative of the extent to which Chungking is concerned about the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, it has ordered T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister and Mrs. Chiang, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who are in America, to watch so that the meeting may not end in a second Casablanca parley.

GERMAN PAPERS SAY BIRTHRATE IS VITAL

U.S. and Britain on Decline; Unfit for Task of Overseas Settlement, Colonization

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 11.—Dealing with the development of the population in the European countries during the war the magazine Wirtschaft und Statistik writes that the war circumstances rather equally affected the belligerent nations. Special importance, however, should be attached to the birthrate of pre-war times. Since 1934 Germany had been on the upgrade and in 1939 there were in Germany about 19 births to 1,000 people.

As this tendency was not affected by the war there was not much decline in the birthrate figure until the beginning of the war in the East when a sinking tendency could be noticed. Great Britain, however, in contrast to Germany was on the decline with regard to the birthrate figure. In 1938 the birthrate in Britain was a little over 15 per 1,000 which was about 20 per cent less than that of Germany. Despite the fact that England as regards engagement of men in war was far behind Germany her birthrate by 1941 sank to a little above 14 per 1,000.

In France conditions are similar to those in England. Up ot 1939 the birthrate was steadily on the decline. A certain stagnation occurred from 1937 to 1939. Although France had to engage her men on all fronts until the middle of 1940 only, the birthrate was retrogressive from 1939 until 1941 from 14.6 to 13 per 1,000. This is explained by the fact that a great number of French soldiers in war imprisonment are constantly separated from their families.

As regards birthrate Italy was the leading power among the European nations before the war. From 1933 until 1940 the annual figure of births remained steady at about 23 per mille. A decline occurred after Italy entered the war showing 20.8 in 1941 and 20.2 per 1,000 in 1942. As in Italy the pro-creative political activity and the determination for colonization remained unchanged. A continuation of the high birthrate in that country must be reckoned with.

The article reveals that England which possesses the largest colonies of all the European countries does not fulfill the necessary prerequisites. As North America, too, has a birthrate that can scarcely be kept on the present level this second Anglo-Saxon power likewise cannot be regarded as a reservoir of population, intended for the great tasks of settlement overseas.

China Leaders Given Honors For Services

(Continued from Page 1)

were not rewarded until Japan's new China policy was realized.

"Now that this momentous questions have been realized mainly through Japan's decisive step, the Chinese cannot but be only too thankful to Japan. We, the Chinese, must be quite serious and discreet to answer for this good will and kindness of Japan."

Filipino Woman Gives Birth to Septuplet, All Boys, in Guagua

Domei

MANILA, May 13.—Mrs. Felix Issip of Guagua, Pampanga State, just on the other side of the Bataan Peninsula, gave birth to boy septuplet on the night of May 7, the day marking the first anniversary of the reduction of Corregidor. The septuplet, however, died soon after their birth. Exhaustive studies of the septuplet, the first of the kind in the world, will be made by local medical authorities.

ANTI-AXIS AIRMEN TAKE HEAVY TOLL

14,000 Killed or Wounded in French Territory

The sacrifices in human life suffered by the French people during the past two and one-half years in the inhuman and indiscriminate bombings made by clood-blooded anti-Axis airmen on French territory, were disclosed by the Havas News Agency on Wednesday, according to a Vichy dispatch to Domei.

The toll of the dead and wounded was revealed as follows:

	Dead	Wounded
Jan. 1 to April 15, 1943	1,646	3,033
During 1942	2,585	5,648
During 1941	527	1,104

Comparative analysis of the above figures clearly show that the casualties have made a marked increase during the recent months. During these short years and months 23,000 buildings were destroyed. The casualties were suffered mainly in Le Havre, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Dieppe, Caen, Rouen, Cherbourg, Brest, and Paris.

ENEMY COOPERATION VIEWED IMPOSSIBLE

Foundation Seen Inadequate For Post-War Collaboration By Britain, U.S., Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, May 11.—The foundations for the cooperation among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Government after the war are called inadequate by the diplomatic correspondent of the British paper Contemporary Review.

According to the opinion of the correspondent, it was first of all necessary that the "culture" of the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets be changed fundamentally. The principal fault of the Anglo-American culture evidently was that the British and Americans were viewing gold as their principal god. Every success was measured in terms of money. The social classes were stirred by the materialistic point of view only.

In the Soviet Union, however, religion had been eliminated being called opium for the people. With this, however, the Anglo-Americans would not agree. A change of the views could not be carried from today or tomorrow. This was a matter of education. The education of the youth must be the same in all allied countries. If everything was left as it was at present a religious education in the Soviet Union would be impossible whereas in Britain communistic influences were becoming apparent.

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RUMANIAN MINISTER PENS NIPPON NOVEL

'Yamato Damashii' Published By General Bagulesco; To Complete It Soon

To make known to all the world the Japanese spirit for which he has profound admiration and understanding General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Japan, has completed the second volume of his work "Yamato Damashii" or "The Japanese Spirit."

The first volume was published by General Bagulesco upon his return to his country in 1939 after serving in Japan as military attache for four years.

During those four years the General was moved deeply by the sight of the Japanese sending off their soldiers to the front at the outbreak of the China Affair, and by seeing them offer profound worship at Yasukuni Shrine.

Impressed by Pilgrims

And seeing the continuous stream of pilgrims coming to the Sengakuji in Tokyo to pay their respects to the graves of the famous 47 Ronin of Ako, General Bagulesco determined to write, from the foreigner's viewpoint, a book which would make this traditional Japanese spirit understandable to the various peoples of the world.

Thus the General's book "Yamato Damashii," written in English and French appeared upon his return to Rumania in February, 1939. The book created a deep impression in Rumania.

Upon coming again to Japan, this time as the Rumanian Minister, General Bagulesco began on part two of his work and following its completion spent another year in translating it into Japanese. This work was recently completed.

"Yamato Damashii, Part II," is written as a novel centered around the loyalty of the 47 Ronin of Ako. This was done from the General's deep belief that the Ako story best represents the Japanese spirit. The book deals with the story of Ako up to the point where Oishi Kuronosuke comes to Yedo for a meeting with the widowed consort of his deceased master Asano Takuminokami Naganori, and is of 322 pages in crown octavo.

Because he will soon return to Rumania General Bagulesco was unable to pen the successful completion of the vendetta, but he is preparing to finish part three of his work.

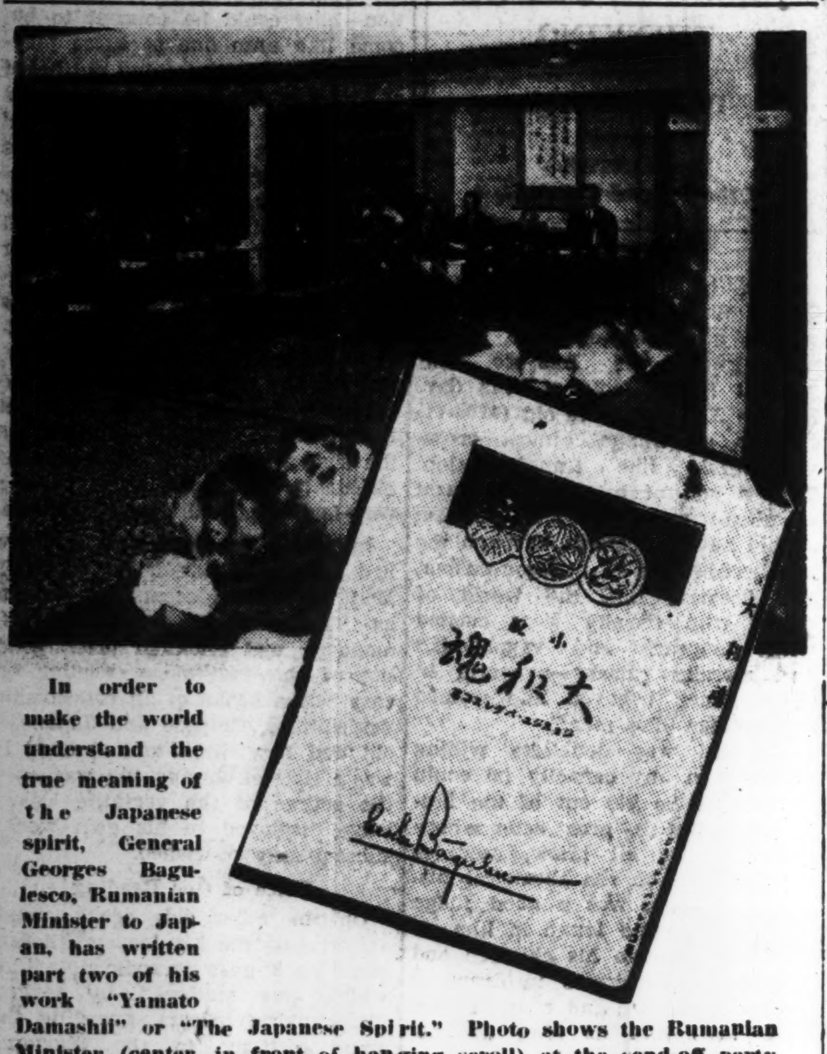
To Help Understanding

Speaking of his book General Bagulesco said, "The book was written in order to have foreigners understand Yamato Damashii so it may have a different approach and taste from the numerous works published on the Ako Loyalists in Japan.

"I handled the Ako story as a novel. The translation of Japanese poems was the most difficult task for me. When they are translated into foreign languages they lose much of their feeling, significance and meaning, thus I worked merely to bring out the Japanese spirit manifested by those poems.

"I began the work thinking that it would be good if I could help even a little in having the peoples throughout the world gain an understanding of the true Japanese spirit. If my book will be of service to the peoples of Greater East Asia then I will feel very fortunate indeed."

Envoy Writes Book



In order to make the world understand the true meaning of the Japanese spirit, General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Japan, has written part two of his work "Yamato Damashii" or "The Japanese Spirit." Photo shows the Rumanian Minister (center, in front of hanging scroll) at the send-off party given by the Chuo Gishi Kai at the Sengakuji in Tokyo, and his newly-completed book.

Reich Uninterested In Enemy Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

cipate in the Washington Conference, Berliners are pointing out.

Meanwhile, additional information on the conference at Washington has been received by Domei from Buenos Aires under Wednesday's date.

Enemy Leaders Meet

Churchill who went into conversation with Roosevelt on Tuesday night continued discussions on Wednesday without any one else taking part. On the other hand, the British military and political leaders who accompanied Churchill sat in an expert conference with General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Combined Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and other American strategic leaders.

According to Stephen Early, Roosevelt's private secretary, the conference is to be continued on the basis of the Casablanca formula, the strategic experts continuing discussions in parallel with the Roosevelt-Churchill conference, and presenting reports and recommendations in response to reference by Roosevelt and Churchill.

It is said that the conference is to emphasize the strategic plans of the anti-Axis forces and will only incidentally take up political questions. The economic questions are not to be brought up, according to the same source.

The following points are enumerated in Washington political circles as the subject-matter of the conference:

1. Strategic and Supply Questions.
   (a) European front, especially operations to land on the European Continent.
   (b) Re-examining of the supply problem, especially measures against submarine warfare.
2. Political and diplomatic issues.
   (a) Settlement of the Soviet-Polish dispute.
   (b) Unification of the French rebel regimes.
   (c) Unconditional surrender of the Axis is to be the formula for all anti-Axis diplomacy.

Neutral circles are wondering what it was that impelled Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Brittain to depart from precedent and announced his visit to Washington prior to his return to London, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei.

Informed observers have a feeling that the British Prime Minister's act was a sort of propaganda and for its effect on quarters which are concerned about the war situation in Tunisia.

It is as plain as anything can be that the attention of the participants in the Washington conference was monopolized by the question of counter-offensive by the anti-Axis countries on the European continent.

There is talk about the leaders of America and Britain getting it into their heads to modify the formula worked out at the Casablanca meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill to permit America and Britain to concentrate on operations in the Pacific area.

Obviously such talk is intended for the Chungking regime and the orphan of the Pacific as Australia is called, which both America and Britain anxiously desire to comfort and encourage.

There are strong anti-Axis forces mustered in North Africa at the present time. This lends color to reports which are circulating in America and Britain that the counter-offensive operations which were considered at the Washington meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill will come in places bordering on the Mediterranean.

Informed persons refuse to countenance the idea that an anti-Axis expedition might be sent to North Europe. In this reading of the situation they are influenced by the memory of the fact that there are no crack army units on the British mainland.

If landing operations by the anti-Axis countries in Europe come at all, it will be later than this year, according to observers, who remember that the Axis group has completed the defense of its occupied territories in Europe.

Bombings in the Mediterranean area and other activities preparatory to major fighting are all these observers expect of the anti-Axis countries for the present time.

EVATT EXTENDS TRIP TO MEET CHURCHILL

Still in New York to Relay Grievances to British Prime Minister

Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt, who has for some time been pleading for American help at Washington, reportedly has extended his sojourn in the American capital so that he may relay his grievances to Prime Minister Winston Churchill who arrived in Washington recently, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

With the aid of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China, and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron, in Churgking, it is believed that Evatt will attempt to impress the British Prime Minister of the anti-Axis plight in the Pacific warfare, the dispatch commented.

Evatt will probably accompany Churchill on the latter's return voyage to the British Isles, it is believed.

RISING SUN FLAGS TO BE SENT SOUTH

60,000 to Be Dispatched As Gift From Tokyo

Some 61,479 Rising Sun flags of Japan will be sent to various parts in the Southern Regions in the near future by the City of Tokyo through the War Ministry, it was disclosed by Domei.

These flags, which are a gift from Tokyo to native inhabitants in the Southern Regions, including Thailand, Annam, Malai and China, will be made with a ¥184,486 fund contributed for the purpose by Tokyo citizens.

Each flag will be folded into a special envelope together with a complimentary letter by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, and a presentation letter written in the respective native languages containing the names of the contributors.

Chinese Residents Holding 3rd Meet In Kobe on May 16

Supported jointly by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, East Asia Development League of Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the third conference of the Chinese residents from all parts of the Japanese Empire will be held at the Seamen's Hall at Aioi-cho, Kobe, on May 16 at 1:30 p.m. Besides a large number of Chinese delegates, many distinguished Japanese and Chinese guests will be present. The first conference was held at Nagasaki and the second one in Tokyo.

Y.C.A.C. PLAYERS BEATEN IN BADMINTON GAME

Lose in Men's Doubles, Split In Ladies Matches on Y.M.C.A. Floor

In a badminton match held on the Y.M.C.A. floor on Wednesday evening the visiting Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's shuttle team received a sound troucing from the Yokohama Badminton Club which defeated the foreigners by 9 matches to 4.

The winners took a 4 to 2 decision in the men's doubles event, split the ladies' doubles, one match apiece, besides chalking up a 4 to 1 victory in the mixed doubles. Agajan and Eymard the Club's No 1 combination put up a good game against Sato and Nakachi but they finally had to concede the match by a 15/11 score.

Hirota and Yasui ran roughshod over Weiss and Eymard to win by the score of 15-6. In this match, Hirota scored repeatedly with his drop shots and accurate placings that had the foreign combination at sixes and sevens throughout the match.

Agajan and Boixo lost to Sato and Ning by a 15-7 score while Yasui and Ning also took the measure of Eymard and Boixo 15-12.

The Y.C. and A.C. players registered their first win when Boixo who was paired off with Weiss defeated Yamamoto and Ning by a 15-4 score. Agajan and Weiss scored another point for the loser's when they took Hirota and Matsuura into camp by a 15-10 count.

In the ladies doubles, honors were evenly divided with each team taking a match apiece. The strong Club's No. 1 pair of Mrs. Weiss and Miss Prohaska lost their first match of the season when the Miss Ikehata and Miss Kawamata combination outscored them 15-8. Miss Lord and Miss R. Eymard came through with a win when they nosed out a 15-14 victory over Miss Akayama and Miss Ikehata. The mixed doubles resulted in a runaway victory for the Y.B.C. who swept through the five match series with only one defeat being chalked up against them.

Miss R. Eymard and Agajan lost to Miss Ikehata and Sato by 15 points to 2 while Miss Washimoto and Hirota won from Miss Lord and Eymard 15-16. Miss Kawaguchi and Boixo were defeated by Miss Kawamata and Yasui 15-4 while Mr. and Mrs. Weiss scored the only point for the Club by outscoring Miss Akayama and Matsuura 15-7. In the final match of the evening Miss Kawabata and Yasui defeated Miss Prohaska and Boixo by a 15-10 count.

Ski Champion Marries

FREIBURG.—Christel Cranz, oft-crowned woman ski champion and Olympic gold medal winner, has married First Lieutenant Borchers of the Luftwaffe.

MORE DIFFICULTIES FACE U.S. INDUSTRY

War Production Board Announces Machinery Manufacture to Meet Curtailment

In addition to the limitations in the construction of new munition factories, the manufacture of machinery will also be subjected to a certain amount of curtailment, it was suddenly announced by the United States War Production Board on Wednesday, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires which quoted a telegram from Washington.

As the result of the new restrictions, contracts for the construction of new munition plants and the production of new machinery amounting to $4,000,000,000 will have to be reconsidered.

This move is considered as the pathetic resort of the American Government to conceal the embarassing fact that they are suffering acute dearths of material and man-power resources.

The War Production Board declared that laborers engaged in the production of machinery will be transferred to duties in munition plants to promote the production of necessary war materials.

The United States Government is invoking plans to take over the collieries affiliated with the United Mine Workers' Union of America as a selfish resort to settle the mine dispute which is showing no possibility of a satisfactory solution within the fast closing 15-day truce period, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Proposals have been made in the American legislature for the confiscation of the coal mines, and speedy moves are being made to legalize the proposition so that it may be concluded before the termination of the truce period.

TO RECALL COLUMBUS' TRIP

Replica of Santa Maria Coming to Barcelona for Celebration

BARCELONA.—The caravel Santa Maria, which is an exact reproduction of the vessel aboard which Columbus undertook the journey resulting in the discovery of America, is now en route from Cadiz to Barcelona.

It will remain at anchor here during the celebrations in honor of the return of Columbus from his historic voyage, and will be visited by the diplomatic representatives of South American countries attending the celebrations.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

ONE-TRACK MIND

By Kengi Hamada

Of all the wild game found in the mountains of Nippon, the black bear has always been the wildest and gamest. As a forest prowler he has had no competitor, much less an equal, to match him in strength and ferocity. When wounded by a hunter's spear or bullet he fights right back menacingly, blood in his eyes, fire in his tongue, thunder in his throat.

From olden times the black bear has been a constant menace to dwellers in the rugged ranges of the upper half of Japan's main island. Forest rangers, charcoal makers, farmers tilling misty valleys have often been attacked or met horrible death in chance encounters with the beast. But man has learned to get the better of him in this long-range warfare.

Kumao Kumagaya, a charcoal maker known to city folk as Old Timer, who guides bear-hunting parties up the central range, learned the trick while still very young, under tragic circumstances.

"It was on a night like this," he began his tale late one winter evening to a group of amateur hunters seated around the fire in his mountain hut.

Outside, the snow on the hills cast up a weird light on skeletons of trees and into the dark infinitude of the sky. The wind raced up from the valley below, howling like a maddened beast. Suddenly the door rattled, as if an unknown creature were trying to burst it open. The dogs pricked up their ears, and the men stirred uneasily. Old Timer stroked his beard and continued with his tale.

"The bear," he said, and his voice was hardly above a whisper, "came tearing into our little shack—a monstrous thing, black, ghostly in the dim candle light. I was only ten at the time, more fascinated by the intruder than scared. Father was out fixing the charcoal kiln. He heard mother's shriek, and came running through the kitchen door with his gun. He fired at the white streak around the beast's throat, the most vulnerable spot.

"That maddened rather than stilled the bear. He came for us in a frenzied lunge, roaring fiercely. Father threw across his path whatever articles of furniture he could lay hands on—tables, stands, boxes—trying to stall off the beast while reloading his gun. But the bear was upon him before he could take aim. Father had barely time enough to strike the bear with the barrel of his gun. The next moment father and the beast fell to the floor in a fierce grip. Neither rose again. . ."

Old Timer looked about him, saw the intense gaze of his listeners, their faces gaunt in the crackling firelight.

"What struck me that night," he resumed his story, "was that the bear has a one-track mind. For all his ponderous bulk and high-powered muscles, he will fight his way by pulling away obstacles with his forepaws but hasn't the sense to push them aside. I noticed when father threw furniture across the bear's path that the beast stood on his haunches, and pulled them away one by one. A slight push with his weight would have cleared the way in a twinkling.

"With this knowledge I made it my business as I grew up to hunt bears in their hibernating holes. The technique I developed is to clog up the entrance with logs, smoke them out of their sleep. To escape the choking cloud of smoke, they invariably pull the logs behind them. This clogs up their rear, making them emerge little by little. The spear is hurled at the moment when, with but two or three logs blocking their way, the bears expose themselves."

The hibernating bear, however, has not been Old Timer's only quarry. Bears foraging in trees in warmer seasons have also found him a superior antagonist. His spear is about eight feet long, for that is the height from which a bruin browsing in a tree leaps to the ground when surrounded. The thing to do is to reach for him with the spear before he makes the plunge.

Old Timer's business with bears, however, has been primarily to remove a menace to human lives. Obviously his methods involve dangerous risks to amateur hunters. To them, moreover, bear hunting has developed into a sport which is also proving profitable. Rifles have replaced spears, hibernating bruins are smoked clear out of holes into the open, and the chase over the snow as the bears run in search of other holes affords the thrills.

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Old Timer looks askance at these modern variations of the bruin hunt. He still believes in the old he-man technique of stacking up wit, courage and human muscles against the sheer bulk of the marauding one-track-minded bear, up in a tree or in his winter hole. There is a lesson for us in his technique. Wars between nations no less than wars between man and beast, cannot be won by bulk alone. Wit and courage, muscle and endurance must be stacked up against high-powered, one-track-minded nations that threaten our existence in East Asia with hate in their eyes, venom in their tongues, the thunder of astronomical figures in their throats.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1943

A Propaganda Stunt

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's arrival in Washington on Tuesday with military and naval experts is not surprising. For ever since the much talked about Casablanca parley of last January, which was subsequently discredited by a number of political setbacks to the anti-Axis camp, Churchill and Roosevelt had been looking for an opportunity to redeem themselves.

That Churchill and Roosevelt should try to capitalize on the present turn in the North African war situation, taking advantage of the deployment of the Axis forces after they had served their mission of delaying for six months the occupation of Tunisia by the numerically far superior anti-Axis armies, is nothing surprising. Their meeting in Washington is nothing more than a propaganda stunt to divert their respective peoples' attention from dissensions in their own countries and from the complaints of their allied countries, such as Chungking and Australia.

It is recalled that the "Europe First" military policy adopted at the Casablanca conference immediately caused a storm of protests from Chungking to the effect that the war in East Asia and the Pacific was just as important, if not more important, than the European theater of the war. The visit to Washington of Madame Chiang Kai-shek followed in February, when she pleaded for increased military aid to Chungking, only to be flattered by President Roosevelt with promises that "decisive actions would be taken over the skies of Japanese-occupied China and Japan Proper."

Against the official communique that not only military but political questions concerning the so-called "United Nations" had been discussed and a complete understanding reached at the Casablanca parley, came the Soviet-Polish dispute late in February over the claim of the Polish government in exile in London for the restoration of territory in Eastern Poland on the pre-war basis of September, 1939. This was a heavy blow indeed to the anti-Axis camp that professed a complete harmony of views.

On top of it came that sensational statement by Admiral William Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, which charged the Soviet government with withholding from its people the extent of the aid received from the United States. This again revealed a serious rift in the relations between the two countries, explaining the reason for Premier Stalin's absence from the Casablanca conference. As a matter of fact, the situation was believed so bad among the anti-Axis Powers that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden found it necessary to go to Washington in March with the primary purpose of trying to patch up the disturbed relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The subsequent developments showed that the Eden mission was an absolute failure.

The biggest blow to the anti-Axis camp came on April 26th last when the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with the Polish government in exile in London over the issue of the reported massacre by the GPU of thousands of Polish officers near Smolensk. The issue has not yet been settled although the United States and Britain have been putting pressure on the Polish regime, not daring to antagonize the Soviet Union despite direct contravention of the Atlantic Charter. There could not have been a greater blow dealt to the political prestige of the United States and Britain.

Last but not least is the controversy still prevailing between the British-sponsored De Gaullist regime in London and the American-sponsored Giraud government in North Africa. Undoubtedly this has been no credit to the anti-Axis camp, and it is a foregone conclusion that Roosevelt and Churchill will try to come to an agreement on a plan to unite the rebel French factions.

The turn in the war situation in North Africa was just the sort of thing that humbled Churchill and Roosevelt had been waiting for. It is not at all strange that they are concentrating all their propaganda guns on it. It is interesting to note in this connection that a leading American newspaper on Tuesday admitted that the victory in North Africa was accomplished against a relatively small German force and that "there are many hard battles ahead."

At their Washington conference, Churchill and Roosevelt with their military and naval experts may discuss the question of an invasion of Europe, as political observers in Washington have already speculated, but to carry it out successfully is another matter. A second and a third Dieppe is in store for them. And as for carrying out an offensive in the Pacific against the invincible positions already established by the Imperial Forces, the possibility of their success is even more remote.

After 63 Years

In the United States Congress, the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has just announced that it will soon take up the matter of the proposed liberalization of the Chinese immigration laws. On May 18 it will hear the testimonies of the State Department officials, while on May 19 and 20 it will conduct hearings on all pending legislation concerning Chinese immigration.

The reason for this sudden interest in the welfare of the Chinese immigrant is plain. Chungking has recently been vociferous in its protests over American mistreatment of the Chinese. For instance, just a few days ago, in an editorial urging amelioration of the treatment of the Chinese in America, the Central Daily News of Chungking objected on both moral and economic grounds against the Chinese Exclusion Laws. For the purpose of promoting friendly relations between the two countries and to transform into deeds the words of the anti-Axis countries, said the Chungking journal, the United States Government and the American people should see to it that the inequitable exclusion laws are abolished. And so the American Congress is beginning to take up the question, and the laws discriminating against the Chinese, dating from 1880, may soon see some modifications.

But if the Chinese Exclusion Laws are inequitable, and both morally and economically inexcusable, why did it take the American Government and the American people 63 years to realize that fact? And why is it that the realization has come just at the time when the United States is most hard-pressed to mollify the embarrassing clamor of Chungking for the fulfilment of the long deferred American promise of military aid? And why is it that the desire to make amends did not arise until the Chinese began pointing out the glaring contradiction between the pretended war aims of the Americans and their actual treatment of the Chinese? And even if the exclusion laws should be changed now, how many Chinese immigrants are going to be able to cross the Pacific with the war going on? Can anyone be in doubt as to whether this meaningless gesture on the part of the Americans after 63 years marks a really sincere conversion or is merely a policy of expediency dictated by the exigency of the moment?

Life's Joys

"The joys of life have fled"—say the old in mournful tones. Where could they have gone, if they have gone at all? Are they not abiding on the spot where they were enjoyed—namely in the bosom of those who tasted them? If one fails to find them there, it does not show that they have deserted the place. It rather proves that the heart never understood what they really were or had no power to retain them. Pleasures may wane with age: they may vanish altogether in time. But joys remain in the flesh and blood of our being, perpetually fresh despite the wear and tear of life. There are moments in the leanest year which can be made fat by the joys long past. There is no need for the old to complain. They are rather to be envied and admired, if they can summon in the hour of darkness light from their own experience, and if they can face the darkening eventide with joy and rejoicing in the past. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

May 14, 1942

Forecasting a gloomy outlook, an Australian newspaper said that the Japanese fleet is still intact with plenty of striking power. It warned the United forces against over-confidence which has already caused a series of disasters and added that since the American and British public are trusting their leaders, they will be astonished and angry if another chapter is added to the tragic epic of 'too little' and 'too late.'

• • •

Predicting bitter fighting in the Pacific and more reverses for the anti-Axis forces, Francis M. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said: "The Japanese will make further thrusts and we must be ready to meet their assaults beforehand. The current condition in the country warrants no complacency so that we must realize that there will be more reverses for which we must be prepared.

• • •

The Japanese Forces today launched a fierce offensive against an enemy force of about 4,500 troops in the hilly regions east of the Chin River, in southeastern Shansi Province.

LEGAL POSITION OF NANKING IN GREATER ASIA WAR PROBED

Present Conflict Brings in Its Wake Numerous Problems to Students of International Law

By TSURUJI KOTANI
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

To keep step with Japan in the task of building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the National Government of China declared war against the United States and Britain on January 9. That this was the culmination of various circumstances goes without saying.

Six years ago, in July, 1937, Japan and China were unfortunately drawn into a mutual conflict. It sped toward aggravation. In January, 1938, the Japanese Government issued a statement that it would cease to deal with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the then Government of China. Later, a new regime was set up in China in opposition to it. Still, an early ending of the imbroglio was a remote possibility.

Meantime, the new regime having shown satisfactory growth, Japan formally recognized it in November, 1940. This marked a new stage in the China affair, and Sino-Japanese relations came to have a dual complexion, with Japan cooperating with the new Government at Nanking while keeping up fighting with the Chiang regime that had fled into Chungking.

Situation Changed

A year rolled on. The international situation changed and war broke out on December 8, 1941 between Japan on the one hand and the United States and Britain, the wire-pullers behind Chungking, on the other. Japan, while continuing to regard the China affair as an incident, included it in the War of Greater East Asia. Chungking, siding with the American-British clique, declared war on Japan. With Japan maintaining regular intercourse with Nanking, Sino-Japanese relations become entangled.

And now that Nanking is fighting on Japan's side, we find China actually divided into two opposing camps in the War of Greater East Asia.

Looking back upon these developments, one will admit that there are a number of international legal questions behind them. In what light are we to view the continuance of hostilities with Chungking after our recognition of the new Government at Nanking? What is the relation between the War of Greater East Asia and the China affair? What is the significance of the National Government's entry into the war? What bearing do the war, the China affair and the recognition of Nanking have on one another?

As regards the continuance of hostilities between Japan and Chungking despite our recognition of Nanking as the representative Government of China, it will suffice to look at the matter from two angles, namely, Japan-Nanking and Japan-Chungking relations.

Is in Accord With Law

I hold that Japan's recognition of the Nanking Government is in accord with international law. Its legal effect is that, as far as Japan is concerned, Nanking officially represents China, while Chungking has been disqualified from doing so. Formal relations between Japan and China are those between Tokyo and Nanking. In this sense, the China affair defies a definition in terms of a regular international strife. Indeed, with Chungking as a nonentity to Japan, Sino-Japanese "relations" in the form of the China affair can be said to be at an end officially.

But the fact remains that hostilities are actually in progress with Chungking, thereby making Sino-Japanese relations dual. Because Chungking is no longer an official entity to Japan, we face the anomaly of the nominal termination and the actual progress of hostilities.

Is this to be explained away as a mere anomaly? In the light of precedents, we are legally warranted in construing it as the existence of an unofficial strife. And so long as we are in a strife at all, we must needs recognize our opponent in some way or other. Otherwise there cannot be a strife. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from such consideration is that, by keeping up warlike operations against it, Japan informally recognizes Chungking. In short, Japan's recognition of Nanking has changed the China affair in nature from an incident to an unofficial conflict.

That this line of reasoning is tenable can be attested by the Basic Treaty concluded with Nanking. In addition to signifying Japan's recognition of Nanking, the said Treaty acknowledges the existence of a belligerent state of affairs called the China affair and, accordingly, establishes a sort of non-neutral and non-belligerent relations between Japan and China (vide Article 1 of the Annexed Protocol).

This amounts to an admission that Japan's recognition of Nanking and the lasting of the China affair are correlated things, and supports the view that the affair is an unofficial conflict. As a matter of fact, it is in this light that the meaning of the Basic Treaty with Nanking can be fully grasped.

Remains Unofficial Conflict

What is the relation between the War of Greater East Asia and the China affair? In the first place, it goes without saying that the outbreak of war between Japan and the Anglo-American combination does not alter the fact that the China affair remains an unofficial conflict. But the affair, to the parties to it, amounts to a war. In substance, therefore, Japan-Chungking relations are the same whether in the China affair or in the War of Greater East Asia. From Japan's standpoint, it can be said that she is in an identical strife with Chungking and the Anglo-American camp. So thinking, it is quite proper for Japan to include the affair in the war.

I have already alluded to the fact that the Nanking Government, in acknowledgment of the existence of the China affair, maintains a sort of non-neutral and non-belligerent position. In consequence, the Chinese territory is not to be regarded as a neutral zone in the present war, and this is also stated in the ruling of our Prize Court. Moreover, even a leased territory in which a lessee country can exercise exclusive jurisdiction is recognizable as a belligerent zone, as in the case of an occupied area. It stands to reason, therefore, that Japan's occupied areas in China should be proclaimed belligerent zones in the War of Greater East Asia. In this sense, too, no objection need be raised to Japan's inclusion of the China affair in the War of Greater East Asia.

Still another cogent reason can be advanced in justification of the inclusion of the China affair in the current war. It requires no reiteration that, with Chungking as a nonentity to us, its declaration of war on us does not constitute the opening of regular belligerent relations. However, insomuch as the China affair is still recognized as an unofficial conflict, Chungking's move is to be construed as having opened a de facto war. Otherwise, we should have to limit our actions to the extent warrantable in an unofficial strife when the other side is taking full-fledged war actions. War is essentially a mutual struggle with the parties thereto supposed to have equal status, and ex-parte commencement of hostilities constitutes the opening of war. It follows, then, that with Chungking's declarations of war on Japan, the China affair has developed into a war in fact, if not in name. And the fact that Chungking's move is in collusion with America and Britain, our declared enemies, is all the more reason why we can regard the China affair as part and parcel of the War of Greater East Asia and act accordingly.

The next question is: What is the significance or effect of Nanking's entry into the war? Does the absence of regular relations between the National Government and the Anglo-American group affect in any way the legality of the former's participation in the war?

No Relations Exist

Admittedly, America and Britain have not recognized Nanking and no formal relations exist among them. Be it noted, however, that it is not impossible for Nanking to establish regular relations and enter into belligerency with America and Britain by declaring war on them, a procedure implying recognition. Recognition is a means by which a State, fully qualified as a legal entity as the result of recognition by other States, opens regular relations with third States for the first time. Therefore, Nanking, already fully qualified as a legal entity as the result of recognition by Japan and other countries, is competent to extend recognition to America and Britain. It is not necessarily improper if the recognition takes the form of war declaration. Any means will do if it expresses the intent to recognize.

But this view becomes untenable, at least objectively, when we take into consideration the relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American camp. The Anglo-American states still recognize and support the Chungking regime as the representative government of China. Legally, there can be only one de jure government for a State. Theoretically, therefore, it is impossible to recognize the existence of regular belligerent relations between Nanking and the Anglo-American countries.

What, then, shall we think of Nanking's plunge into the war? In an earlier paragraph I have shown that the present Japan-Chungking hostilities are recognizable as non-regular relations of strife. I have also said that war, while being a mutual struggle, can be opened ex parte. By this token, Nanking's latest move can and, indeed, must be interpreted as having established non-regular belligerent relations with America and Britain, and such relations amount to unofficial recognition of each other.

Let us now proceed to an examination of the relation among the war, the China Affair and the recognition of Nanking. In the first place, a war and an unofficial conflict are, in substance, regular hostilities to the contestants. A war between groups, too, can include an incident between individual contestants. With the so-called ABCD States and Japan as the parties to it, therefore, the War of Greater East Asia can properly subsume the China affair. It is also fully recognized that an incident may develop into a regular war. And since war can be opened ex parte, Chungking's declaration of war has turned the China affair into a war.

War Is War

The fact that the affair is an unofficial strife need not prevent it from being included in a regular war. For, official or unofficial, a war means the same thing to the contestants. Therefore, by thinking that the War of Greater East Asia, a regular war, includes an unofficial strife called the China affair, we have put a realistic legal interpretation on the relation between the two.

But why must we still regard the China affair as an unofficial conflict? Here the question of the effect of recognition comes in. Japan's recognition of Nanking has produced a definite, though relative, effect, in that she refuses to acknowledge any other government that may be in China. If Japan has recognized Nanking as the de jure Government of China when there is another de facto government, she has exercised the freedom of "selection." Thus, China is represented by two governments, and a third State, while officially recognizing one, must of necessity informally recognize the other and have non-regular relations with it, be they peaceful or belligerent.

Essentially, however, a State is to be represented by one government. The co-existence of two governments is an anomaly. Which shall be the de jure representative government future objective situations will decide.

The virtual dual representation of China and the criss-cross of regular intercourse and non-regular belligerent relations—these are nothing but phenomena of the present war and are bound to disappear when the war is over. By winning the war, Japan can make a success of her policy toward Nanking, secure the eclipse of the Chungking regime and bring the China affair definitely to an end. In other words, only by a successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia can the China Affair be settled once and for all. So we feel the gravity of the war all the more keenly.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VII

From being a junior fireman, Owada Shokichi now entered the service of Ichikawa Ebizo, otherwise known as Danjuro, the greatest Kabuki actor of the day. He was 20 or 21 years old (1796-7). It was a strange, almost cross-word-puzzle like transformation. That a son of a scholar samurai of ultra-respectable social position should have descended, through the chequered stages of waggon-pusher, and fireman, into the world of actors who socially were classed with "beggars and vagabonds," and morally pariahs—a world in which "men behaved like women and women like men."

Shokichi was doubtless willing to work in any capacity he could as long as he got out of the fire-manship. But the great actor whose name, as we all know, occupies a high place in the theatrical history of Japan, was a good judge of character, and found in him an excellent tutor to his children and a corrector of errors in dramatic compositions, etc., and would gladly have kept him as long as the young man was willing.

Shokichi, however, had not been very long in the theatrical circles before he was thoroughly disgusted with its moral depravity. The leading principle of this world at that time was hedonism of the lowest type. Practically secluded from "decent" society—a sealed book to the rest of the world—theirs had enjoyed a kind of moral immunity from the restraint of ordinary social decorum with which the respectable world outside was bound; so it had "peculiar" manners and customs which seemed to outsiders extremely immoral.

'Rice-Boiler'

Shokichi who had staked his home and everything dear to him on his great adventure in Yedo and whose mind was constantly fed on his keen sense of duty and ambition—how could he consent to become like unto one of those play-actors? So the next thing we heard of him was that he was a rice-boiler attached to a big commercial establishment in Nihonbashi. It was somewhere near the back of Mitsukoshi Department Store or the Bank of Japan. This job evidently proved congenial, for he stayed there for nearly three years. Its chief attraction was that it afforded him ample time for reading. His duties consisted in boiling rice three times a day, and for the rest he was free to do whatever he liked, being one of the domestic menials attached to the shop which, from the nature of Shokichi's job, must have been a very large one with many employes.

In those days there was, as there had been until the latter years of Meiji, a distinct occupation known as "kashi-hon-ya" (lending-book monger), and Shokichi made good use of this institution, reading on easy terms books of all conceivable descriptions, Chinese and Japanese, old and new, light and serious. It was a time of omnivorous reading—the source of the versatile knowledge displayed in his own works subsequently published.

Voice of One Reading

On the other side of the road, almost opposite his master's house, stood an august government edifice which was stationed by several high-ranking officers, guarding the main gateway to the Shogunal Court, one of the outer "mon," of which there is some trace to be seen to this day. One of these officers, Itakura, Lord of Matsuyama (revenue 50,000 koku), passing the back of this shop one day, had his ear arrested by the sound of reading emanating from it. He wondered, for both the manner and the matter of reading unmistakably suggested a scholar of no mean order. That any son or servant of a mere shopkeeper should make such reading struck him as being out of the ordinary. He passed the same place often, and the same voice assailed him often, till he caused one of his vassals, Hirata Atsuoki (50 koku), to make inquiry as to the owner of the voice. (Whatever the verb "to read" may mean in English, its Japanese equivalent means "read aloud," there being other words for "silent perusal," and it was customary for young scholars reading classical authors to read in a loud undulating tone of voice in harmony with the spirit of reading matter, light or serious.)

Thus it was that Shokichi became known to Hirata Atsuoki, and the two proved themselves kindred spirits. The older man was a devotee of military strategy of the Yamaga-Soko school, and though he had been at first intended for a medical career, in which respect he resembled the young man, he disliked it and became a samurai scholar in the service of Lord Itakura. Their acquaintance, fed by their mutual esteem and his Lordship's encouragement, soon begat a cordial intimacy, and, as Hirata was childless, a proposal that he should adopt Shokichi.

A Happy Lot

There was some difficulty to overcome in the matter of redtape procedure. Shokichi, though of respectable parentage, was a clan deserter, and so without formal ties of blood relations or family connections whom he might call upon when so important a matter as adoption was in consideration. The situation was something like this. Here was one Hirata willing to adopt him as his son, but from whom? Such, by the way, was the reason, we now can see, why Shokichi has chosen to be waggon-pusher, fireman, actor's employe, rice-boiler—the kind of occupations in which no question was asked about his "mibun" (social station). But Hirata's good will, supported by his Lordship's approval, was such that the irregularity was soon set aright. One Takaku Kihei, samurai of Kozuke, was willing to become Shokichi's "father," so that the necessary formalities concerning the adoption of Shokichi were duly celebrated on June 16, 1800, when he was in his 24th year. From this day he discarded his patronymic Owada forever, and adopted the new name of his adopted father, Hirata, and the second name of Atsutane, Atsu from Atsuoki (adopted father) and Tane from Tomitane (real father).

From then on till he died in his 67th year in 1843, for 43 years, Hirata Atsutane led the life of a devoted scholar—writer, lecturer and teacher—without a break, the happiest lot which could have befallen a true lover of learning.

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

Politeness does not always evince goodness, equity, complaisance, or gratitude, but it gives at least the appearance of these qualities, and makes man appear outwardly as he should be within.—Bruyere.

• • •

He who lives only to benefit himself confers on the world a benefit when he dies.—Tertullian.

• • •

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians; the one sharpens the appetite—the other prevents indulgence to excess.—Rousseau.

CONFLICT BRINGS TIBET TO WORLD'S ATTENTION

Problem of Tibetan Road Plunges Chiang Into Despair

(From the Toa)

Part IV

After the Revolution, the Chinese Government declared, in a decree issued in April, 1912, that Tibet, Sinkiang and Mongolia should each form a Province as integral parts of China, and dispatched an expeditionary army to Tibet. Britain filed a protest against this measure, and the Dalai Lama, who was a puppet in British hands at the time, concluded a treaty with Outer Mongolia in 1913 for mutual recognition and mutual aid.

At the Simla Conference held in October, 1913, Tibet claimed autonomy under her Greater Tibet principle, but China insisted on her suzerainty under the Peking Treaty signed in 1906 between Britain and herself. Britain produced a compromise plan in which the Tibetan point of view was largely accepted. After tardy negotiations lasting for about six months, a treaty was provisionally drawn up and initialled by the British, Tibetan and Chinese representatives in April, 1914. This treaty was eventually repudiated by China, and consequently it was formally signed in July by Britain and Tibet, to the exclusion of China. For three years following this unsuccessful Simla Conference, a state of armed peace ruled and then in 1917 a regular conflict started between Chinese and Tibetan troops. In July the following year, however, an Armistice Agreement was signed through the mediation of a British Vice-Consul. In the meantime, diplomatic negotiations, which had been suspended on account of the World War, were resumed, but no compromise was reached.

The importance of Tibet for the Chiang Kai-shek regime grew remarkable as that regime moved its capital to Chungking. Deprived of littoral commercial and industrial cities as well as fertile main provinces, Chiang Kai-shek was obliged to rely on outlying provinces for the cultivation of his regime's fighting strength.

Demanded Good Control

The construction works going on in the southwestern and northwestern provinces necessarily demand the establishment of perfect control over Tibet by that regime. It was only three months after the flight of Chiang Kai-shek from Hankow to Chungking that the new province of Sikang was created in the eastern half of Tibet. Sikang province is an important area adjacent to Szechuan province, and the work of construction in that province is being pushed on vigorously in the building of roads and in all other directions.

The War of Greater East Asia brought Tibet into the limelight. Tibet is the only territory through which the Chiang Kai-shek regime can hope to maintain contact with Britain and America. The plan to build highways between China and India has come to attract considerable attention. There are two prospective routes. One goes from Darjeeling to Lhasa and then reaches Chungking via Chengtu. The other goes from Assam to Sikang province. The distance between Lhasa and Chengtu is about 4,000 kilometers, while the distance between Calcutta and Lhasa is 1,130 kilometers. The plan is to build a motor road across the great Tibetan plateau, 1,500 feet above sea level, for a total distance of over 5,000 kilometers, under severe climatic conditions. The undertaking is grandiose and its prospects are far from bright. It may fairly be concluded that the completion of the projected Sino-Indian highway belongs to a distant future.

The importance of Tibet for the safety of India has been doubled. For India, who is exposed to Japan's armed might due to the presence of Britishers, on the one hand, and to the anti-British movement of the National Congress Party, on the other, it is absolutely necessary to keep Tibet as its bulwark. It is nevertheless undeniable that Britain's crushing defeat in East Asia has done incalculable harm to British prestige among the Tibetan people.

(End)

ON A LITTLE CHILD

By M. K.

White Death with tender fingers
closed his eyes.
He, smiling, opened them in
Paradise.
Then comfort take, ye stricken
ones that weep,
For He hath given His beloved
sleep.

He shall not know youth's disillusioned hours,
The gradual numbing of his
earlier powers,
Nor tarnished faith, despair that
smiteth deep,
For He hath given His beloved
sleep.

And though he miss some part of
Life's intent,
Heaven grants the soul its full
development.
Ah! joyous wakening from earth's
tired sleep;
And Christ shall dry the tears of
them that weep.

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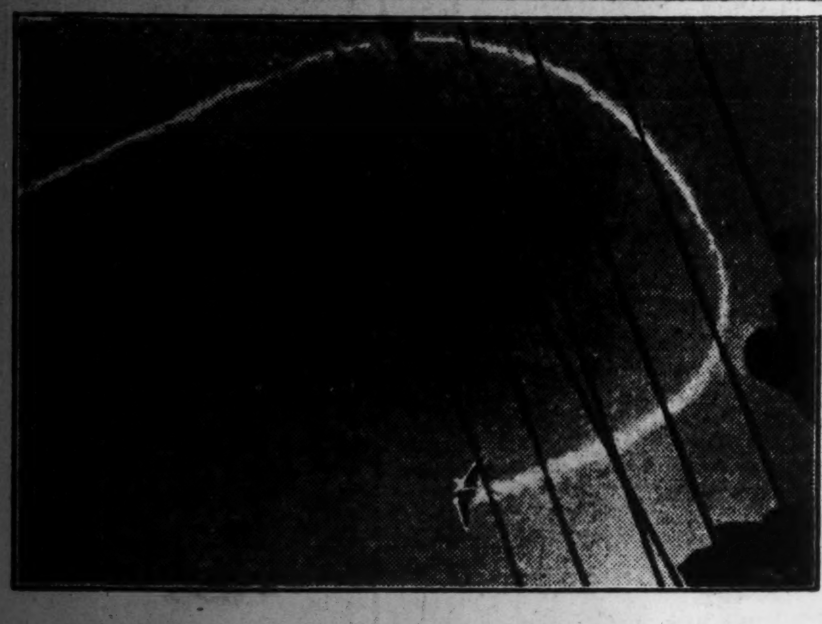
Nippon Times
Evening

Raider Downed Over Canton



An American plane which attacked Canton was immediately fired upon by Japanese anti-aircraft guns on the ground. It was soon set in flames and crashed. (Passed by War Ministry)

TUNNEL UNDER YANGTZE RIVER TO LINK NORTH, SOUTH CHINA

Emerging triumphant in the successful completion of the Kanmon undersea passage, Japanese engineering skill collaborating with the Central China Railroad will now undertake to bore under the murky flow of the Yangtze River, stretching 5,500 kilometers through the heart of China and severing the country north and south.

The underwater passage below the Yangtze will be constructed at a spot where the river width narrows down to approximately one nautical mile. At this juncture the Hainan Railway terminates on one bank at Nanking and the Peking-Pukow Railway on the opposite bank at Pukow.

Connections are made at present between the two points by Kinryu Maru, a ship of 2,600 tons, and a pontoon bridge to transport passengers and freight over the Yangtze, but it is quite obvious that a time will come when such transportation facilities will prove insufficient. Therefore, in order to solve the problem permanently, the Central China Railroad assisted by Japan's technical guidance is planning the under-water passage and pushing the requisite basic investigations.

The engineering construction will start near the Haipingmen three kilometers east of Nanking and passing under the Yangtze will emerge on the northern bank on the north side of the Pukow station. The time required until the completion of the work is set for five years and the expense of the construction is estimated at ¥60,000,000 to ¥70,000,000.

Upon the completion of the underwater passage uninterrupted, direct connections will be made to Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hsinking, Keijo and other cities of China, Manchoukuo and Chosen. Furthermore, on the realization of the contemplated project of the Central China Railroad for a Shanghai-Shonan line, the transcontinental train will run from Shonan in the south to Hailar in the north.

Grave Difficulties Hinder New Enemy Move

SECOND FRONT ONLY DREAM OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CAMP

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—The Anglo-American Powers' dream of establishing the much-talked-of second front appears to have very little possibility of realization because of the difficulty in transporting their large forces to the European Continent.

Ever since the fall of Bizerta and Tunis, there has been going on a hot discussion on the possibility of the anti-Axis armies' landing operations on the European Continent. It would, therefore, be interesting to examine here how many troops the anti-Axis camp is capable of directing toward the Continent. Of course, details are unknown, but various reports available here indicate that they possess at least 25 divisions, totaling some 500,000, involving Anglo-American as well as French rebel troops.

These anti-Axis troops are supposed to be fairly well equipped with about 28 per cent of them consisting of tank and other mechanized units. It is problematical whether the present Anglo-American forces in North Africa will be used in the present form in the event of the possible invasion of Europe or will be reorganized by an addition of inexperienced miscellaneous troops now being trained in the British mainland as well as in Egypt.

At any rate, what is most embarrassing and irritating the Anglo-American camp at present is how to transport such large troops to the European Continent.

Some military experts state that even in case the anti-Axis forces aim to attack Sicily from Tunisia, at least ten divisions are needed for their operations, and moreover, they should have about 200 transports, totaling approximately 700,000 tons.

On top of this, they should be determined to face the powerful and intense attack from the Axis air forces which have their bases in Sicily and in southern Italy as well.

All this means a tremendous and fatal sacrifice which the anti-Axis armies ought to suffer if they ever attempt to invade the European Continent across the Mediterranean.

Hitler, Mussolini Laud Men

Domei

BERLIN, May 13.—Concerning the suspension of fighting in North Africa, the Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following statement this noon:

"The heroic battle of German and Italian forces in Africa has come to its glorious end. The units that made the last resistance in the neighborhood of Tunis, fought the past few days without water, without food, but as their munitions were exhausted they were compelled to suspend fighting.

"The superiority of the Axis forces in the Tunisian front is even recognized by the enemy. Axis forces have not submitted to the enemy's offensive but they gave in because

(Continued on Page 2)

500 Comfort Bags, Sent by Overseas Japanese, Found

Five hundred comfort bags, packed tight with towels, socks, handkerchiefs, soap, chocolate and canned goods, sent by the Japanese in America before the outbreak of the war were discovered in one corner of the Yokohama Customs, where they had been inadvertently shoved as goods without consignees.

Due to the lapse of time since arrival in July 1941, the goods should, strictly speaking, be returned to the senders, but under the circumstances the comfort bags will be delivered to their intended receivers, the men of the Imperial Forces at the front.

The bags were sent by the Japanese Association of California, the South Idaho Japanese Association and also from the Japanese residents in Portland, Oregon. No doubt the comfort bags will bring joy and consolation to the Japanese soldiers as manifestations of the warm feelings and ardent prayers for victory by the Japanese compatriots in America, who are now stoically bearing the hardships and privations of an internee's life in an enemy country.

MACASSAR TO IMPROVE RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

New City Plan Drafted—Sanitary Houses Set

Domei

MACASSAR, May 13.—The local authorities here, with a view to meeting Macassar's steady increase in population have started on the execution of a new city plan, which includes the introduction of healthful residential quarters both for native and Japanese residents as well as public parks.

Work was started at the beginning of this month on the new residences which will provide native inhabitants the opportunity to settle down in houses fully equipped with sanitary facilities.

The suburban parks, covered with lawns and trees, will be equipped with tennis courts and other facilities for healthy sports.

The authorities have asked the general public for suggestions to improve the city, those offering acceptable ideas receiving prizes.

'BEATEN IN THE EAST'

Eye-witness Accounts Of Malai Defeats

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—In Japan, consequent to her continued victories won in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, there have been published many books carrying eye-witness stories of the naval battles having been fought in those sea areas or stories of war correspondents who themselves also saw those battles. In London likewise there have continuously appeared such books since about last winter—but the books published in the British capital, as might be naturally expected from the British defeats suffered, are largely the records of their defeats and reverses.

"Memories of the Malayan Campaign" written by a war correspondent of the London Times readily admits the formidable power displayed by Japanese Air Units on the Malai battle line and extols the capacity of new Japanese powerful "Hayabusa" planes, which fact is attracting attention.

Probably the most interesting of all those books published in England is "Beaten in the East," a record of British war defeats, from the pen of Mr. Gallagher, war correspondent of the Daily Express. In the book, Gallagher, the only British naval war correspondent permitted to board the Repulse, who narrowly escaped death by being taken aboard the destroyer Vampire from the Repulse which had been sent to the bottom, recounts with his keen nerves the historic moments of the sinking of that ill-fated battleship and also of the Prince of Wales.

The same book in its many parts, however, gives fabricated and false facts and slanders the Japanese Navy and concludes by saying, "Japan's victory will eventually and unfailingly be smashed by our own hands." Yet, where this author makes in the book the sinking of those monstrous warcraft the main theme of his description, he does not tell a single lie but depicts most vividly and to the fullest possible extent the valiant fighting staged by the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Part of the book already has been introduced to the Japanese public, but your correspondent will here summarize the main points and passages in the book within bounds where no repetition of the once-introduced parts will be made:

"The British fleet which discovered a Japanese convoy and operated to smash it was discovered by a Japanese scouting plane on its way and the fleet had to abandon the operation, changing its course. On the morning of December 10 a powerful Japanese air unit consisting of bombers stormed our fleet, all of a sudden. This attack by the Japanese air unit, especially the excellent attack made on the Prince of Wales and Repulse, may be called the flower of world aviation warfare strategy.

"After the sinking of the two battleships, it was loudly and widely circulated in America that Japanese air units, in order to make up the clumsiness of their aeronautical technique, sank the two British battleships by means of 'bodily tactics.' This is pure lying. The truth was that the Japanese bombers, braving our desperate anti-aircraft gun fire, approached the warships in their perfect formation, and flying at a low altitude, concentrated their attack on us. The airplanes which resorted to self-blasting tactics, were only those which caught fire due to our air-defense fire and were disabled of further flying.

"Aeronautic experts on the Repulse, judging from their personal experience, said that neither the British nor German air force had turned in such work before. The Repulse went down first, and two hours later, the Prince of Wales was made the victim of Japanese attack.

"According to a story told to me by a member of the crew of the Vampire, Japanese torpedo-planes, after sinking the Repulse, signalled to a British destroyer engaged in rescuing members of the Repulse

(Continued on Page 2)

China to Decorate 3 Ex-Prime Ministers

Domei

NANKING, May 13.—Delivery of Orders of Tungkuang to be presented to distinguished Japanese by the National Government of China was held this afternoon at the official residence of the Japanese Embassy here in the presence of Hsu I-sung of the Foreign Ministry of the National Government. Special Grade Orders of Tungkuang for Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, all former Prime Ministers, and ten others; the First Grade Orders of Tungkuang for Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, and 29 others; the Second Grade Orders of Tungkuang for Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and 74 others, the Third Grade Orders of Tungkuang for 51; the Fourth Grade Orders of Tungkuang for 19, and the Fifth Grade Orders of Tungkuang for seven were delivered to Minister Tateki Horiuchi.

U.S. MINERS TO STRIKE AGAIN? PRESENT TRUCE EXPIRES MAY 18

Mainichi

LISBON, May 13.—The term of truce of the United States coal mine strike is to expire on May 18, but all indications, especially reports from British correspondents in America and from Anglo-American radio commentators, are that the American coal miners will again go on strike.

In the first place, it should not be overlooked that John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers Union of America, has a tremendous influence in American labor circles. Coal mine workers in the United States have implicit confidence in Lewis, and it has been revealed entirely false that coal miners under him have been split since the Pearl Harbor debacle.

The Washington Government's failure in dealing with inflation and the rising of the cost of living are alleged to have been chiefly responsible for the present strike. Against the Union's demand for a raise in wages on account of the rising of living expenses, the Government replied that as against a rise of 53 per cent in wages since Against, 1939, the cost of living went up only by 22 per cent. However, actually the living expenses in the United States have recently been more than doubled due to the black-market transactions of various foodstuffs.

President Roosevelt has established the Office of War Labor as an arbitrary organ of labor disputes, and the leaders of this Office, apparently in fear of Lewis, took a joint stand with Roosevelt. However, Lewis has virtually ignored the existence of this organ, for he is strongly supported by 500,000 laborers of the Union and also by a fund of $12,500,000. Lewis claims that without touching this fund, the Union can carry on the strike through only donations from the miners.

At any rate, the coal miners are expressing deep gratitude toward Lewis for having made the Government feel its impotence in dealing with inflation. And this problem can thus be said to be at a standstill.

Ceremony Held in P.I. To Present Tojo's Gift

Domei

MANILA, May 13.—The ceremony of presenting one ton of quinine to the Filipinos as the gift of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo took place today at 1 p.m. The quinine will be distributed to all hospitals and medical centers throughout the islands to make the people appreciate the gift of the Japanese Prime Minister.

AOKI LEAVES PHILIPPINES

Domei

MANILA, May 13.—Kazuo Aoki, visiting Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, left here for an undisclosed destination this morning.

The Japanese statesman was given a hearty send-off by Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, and high Japanese Army and Navy officers here as well as leading officials of the Philippine Executive Commission and Filipino students, who were selected recently by the Japanese Military Administration to be sent to Japan for study.

Seeks Syria Railway

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 13.—United States Minister Woodsworth to Beirut is negotiating with the De Gaulle regime for the transfer of the Syria-Lebanon Railway to the United States Government, according to reports from Beirut.

AXIS HOSPITAL SHIP AGAIN HIT BY FOE

Mainichi

CANTON, May 13.—An Axis hospital ship was again attacked by anti-Axis air forces in Tunisian waters yesterday, according to reports from Berlin.

German authorities explain that such inhuman attacks on hospital ships have occurred ten times in the past eight days.

Beveridge in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 13.—It has been recently learned that Sir William Beveridge, author of the Beveridge Social Insurance Plan, is visiting the United States but it is not known for what purpose he is in the country, according to reports from Washington.

Luftwaffe Raids Algiers

Domei

BERLIN, May 13.—German air units bombed the harbor facilities of the port of Algiers on Tuesday night, and dropping many large bombs seriously damaged one 6,000-ton class cargo ship, according to German authorities.

ARMY AIRMEN BOMB CHANGTE; SET IT AFLAME

Serious Damages Inflicted on Military Targets

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 13.—Imperial army air forces that made the first raid on Changte and Teshan yesterday, repeated the attack on the two cities again today, taking advantage of fair weather.

A large formation of our planes attacked the city of Changte which was still burning from yesterday's raid and dropped great bombs on military facilities and caused serious damages. Another formation attacked the city of Teshan again, and set two fuel warehouses in flame.

All planes participating in the raid on Changte and Teshan safely returned to their bases.

U.S. to Transport 3,000 Cars to India

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 13.—Some 3,000 motor cars to be supplied to India by the United States under the Lease-Lend Act are expected to reach India by the end of June, according to reports from New Delhi.

A portion of these cars will be sold to private companies, but the majority will be handed over to the War Transportation Bureau of the India Government and will then be put to military service after being reconstructed for the use of charcoal gas.

New Viceroy Of India By End Of This Month

LONDON FORCED TO MAKE CHANGE

By A Diplomatic Commentator

India will have a new Viceroy in the place of Lord Linlithgow by the end of the month. This is the step that the British Government has been forced to take in view of the growing strength of the Nationalist movement within India and the increasing blows struck by Imperial Japanese Forces on the Indo-Burmese borders.

In addition, the British had pinned much hopes on the success of the ill-ventured Akyab operations, only to be thrown back and to lose Buthidaung as well.

British authorities had expected to bolster the waning morale of the Indians by a victory on the Indo-Burmese frontier but when the attempt boomeranged, they found it necessary to take another, more drastic step.

For a long time the Marquess of Linlithgow who has been Viceroy of India since April, 1936, has been unpopular with the Nationalist Indian leaders, chiefly for his stubbornness in dealing with the independence question.

Together with L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, Viceroy Linlithgow has been the chief stumbling block in the struggle for a solution of the Indian problem. Thus, the British Government has taken the first step by announcing that "a Cabinet Minister will be named as the next Viceroy of India by the end of May."

Speculations continue as to the probable nominee for appointment as the new Viceroy of India. Already, the British Press have suggested such names as Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister; Sir Stafford Cripps, who failed in his mission to India last year; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister of State for Air; and Lord Swinton, Minister for West Africa.

In conjunction with the appointment of a new Viceroy of India, there is bound to be a reshuffle of the British Cabinet which will be announced as soon as Prime Minister Churchill returns from his visit to Washington.

No doubt the unfavorable report which President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, William Philipps, brought back to Washington, has had a bearing on the decision by Whitehall to make a change in the Viceroy at New Delhi.

Churchill to Speak Before U.S. Congress

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 13.—Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, called on British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the White House this morning, and asked him to address the joint session of the United States Congress, and Churchill has consented, it is reported from Washington. Churchill is also expected to speak before the joint session of Congress at 12:30 p.m. on May 19 and it is observed that his stay in Washington will be extended longer than his original schedule.

INDIA REVEALS NEW AID ROUTE TO CHUNGKING

Gets Permission From Tibet--Starts From Kalimpong, Bengal

Domei

CANTON, May 13.—The Indian Government announced on Tuesday that the Indian route for supplying Chungking with necessary materials is ready to be opened after six months' negotiation with Tibet.

The route starts at Kalimpong, Bengal Province of India, and going through Gangtok in Sikkim, it reaches Lasa, capital of Tibet entering the Chinese territory, it passes through Pa-an, Sikang Province, and then reaches Chengtu and Chungking.

The route passes through the high and cold Tibet Mountains, 12,000 feet above sea level and is thus very difficult to travel. The route can be used only by coolies and pack animals.

Therefore, shipment by this new route will be extremely limited and the opening of this difficult road of supply proves how desperate Chungking is suffering from lack of goods.

AUSTRALIA FEELING ACUTE FOOD DEARTH

Cause Laid to Repay U.S. for Arms Help

Domei

LISBON, May 13.—The food shortage in Australia is becoming more serious as a large quantity of foodstuffs has been shipped to the United States in payment for arms and munitions supplied by America. Moreover, agricultural crops are not expected to be particularly good.

Thus, among some quarters, a plan is now being drafted to obtain the entire requirements of war necessities from the United States, and also for newly opening an Agricultural Ministry and a Food supply Ministry.

More French Workers Going to Germany To Build Fortresses

Domei

BERLIN, May 13.—By the end of June, 400,000 French workers will be sent to Germany, according to the understanding reached between French Premier Pierre Laval and the German authorities.

Out of the total number, 220,000 will be sent to Germany, and the remaining 180,000 will engage in the construction of important fortresses in various parts of Europe.

Kuroda Given Post

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 13.—Keitaro Kuroda, president of the Shanghai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, was yesterday elected member of the Shanghai Municipal Council to replace Renzo Yajima, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who resigned because of his transfer to another post in Japan.

Having served for many years as a member of the Municipal Council's Social Welfare Committee, Educational Committee and Finance Committee, Mr. Kuroda is considered well qualified for his new position.

IN NEW GUINEA

Furious Fighting Starts; Aussie Forces Hemmed In

Reports of the furious encounters which have flared up again in the New Guinea area, have been made by anti-Axis quarters on Wednesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Melbourne.

Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced that in an area south of XX, the Australian land forces were completely hemmed in by the Japanese troops, but during the course of a furious battle that ensued, the Australians were able to extricate themselves from the encirclement.

According to a Reuters correspondent with the anti-Axis headquarters, powerful Japanese Forces have encroached closely upon the positions of the anti-Axis forces south of XX, and the situation is gradually developing for the worse for the anti-Axis forces with the Japanese troops being reinforced by crack recruits.

GEISHA Who Became A Nun

Witty, Vivacious and Comely Teruha Gave Up Her Dazzling Life to Seek Seclusion in Lonely Temple of Gio

Why do women become nuns? This, perhaps, is like asking a nurse, a schoolmarm, or an authoress her reasons for choosing the particular career to which she is devoting her life. Questions of individual predilections, fitness and capability no doubt figure largely in a problem so personal. Yet, inasmuch as the pious and unselfish attitude of the nun involves a good deal of the mystical, the question remains something of a puzzle to the average layman. In this respect, however, it is interesting to note that a woman of the Buddhist faith very often takes to the tonsured life to renounce a career.

That means complete retirement from the materialistic world of passion, desires, attachments, ambition, competition, struggle. It means a life devoted thereafter to seeking the spiritual comforts of eternal truths. As such it is a personal experience rather than active service in a monastery. The pages of Japanese history, especially during the early years when Buddhism flourished as an esoteric cult of the aristocrats, contain many such cases. More often than not they have been the result of a great sorrow or a tragic maladjustment with the world around them. An outstanding example of the present day is the case of the nun Chishoni.

This frail little woman lives in the Temple of Gio. Set in a dark bamboo grove at the foot of Mt. Ogura near Kyoto, the temple is a small one, different from most other Buddhist halls of worship—some 123,000 of them—which lie scattered throughout Japan. The general run of temples are beautiful old structures, huge, massive, black with age, and with sweeping symmetrical lines in roof and eaves in the best Buddhist architectural tradition. But the Temple of Gio is only an ancient thatched-roof hut whose tiny living room has been converted into a memorial chapel. Dark and quiet and lonely, it is a memorial to woman's greatest tragedy—the tragedy of a woman who has loved and lost.

No priest in ceremonial robes officiates at services here. It is the home, the refuge, the temple of the nun Chishoni, who lives all alone, in almost utter seclusion, forgotten by the world.

Were Chishoni just another nun, there would be nothing strange about such an existence. One is accustomed to take the ways of a nun for granted. But Chishoni is a remarkable woman with a sensational past and a hushed present. She was once a geisha called Teruha, a famous beauty of Tokyo's gay white world.

Society has always look askance at the geisha: they are persona non grata in most homes where respectability is the synonym of woman virtue. Respectability here is on the defensive: it cannot concern itself with individuals but with classes and types of people. Yet the geisha represent not so much a class as an institution, and Teruha was an institution within an institution.

Anyhow imagine a woman whose conversational gamut ranges from the witty to the soothing, from the gay to the sublime; who is easy on the eyes and dresses with faultless taste, whose person is writ all over with refinement. Imagine also a

(Continued on Page 2)

MINISTRY TO AID ASIA STUDENTS

Many Studying Here From Sphere Regions

In view of the great responsibility to be shouldered as future leaders for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Education Ministry as the result of conferences held with the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and other related Government offices will adopt a unified policy for the guidance, supervision and assistance of the students, who are coming to Japan in increasing numbers from the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The largest number of students at present are from Manchoukuo and China, followed by Mongolia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

Aside from special facilities offered these students at the First Higher School, Nagasaki Higher Commercial School and three other professional schools, the students are taught in the same manner as the regular Japanese students.

Preparatory education for the students from the Co-Prosperity regions are offered by the East Asia Institute and seven other organizations, while guidance is given by the International Student Institute and 10 other bodies.

As preparatory education and guidance under the present conditions are given in uncorrelated independence by each organization, the Education Ministry will first of all attempt to formulate a unified policy for the guidance of the Co-Prosperity Sphere students.

In this connection, a meeting of those in charge of the students at the various schools where Co-Prosperity students are enrolled will be held on May 18 to discuss the matter of a related procedure in regard to entrance, educational policy and other phases. Conferences of the guidance bodies are also scheduled for the future.

GRAVE ENEMY DIFFICULTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

of the lack of supplies.

"But the German and Italian forces in Africa fulfilled their mission and for several months, they continued fierce fighting and did not yield an inch of ground, keeping back strong enemy forces in the African front and causing serious damages to their men and supplies.

"The Headquarters of the Axis forces gained time and reserve strength because of the brave fighting of their African forces, and thus gained considerable benefits in other fronts.

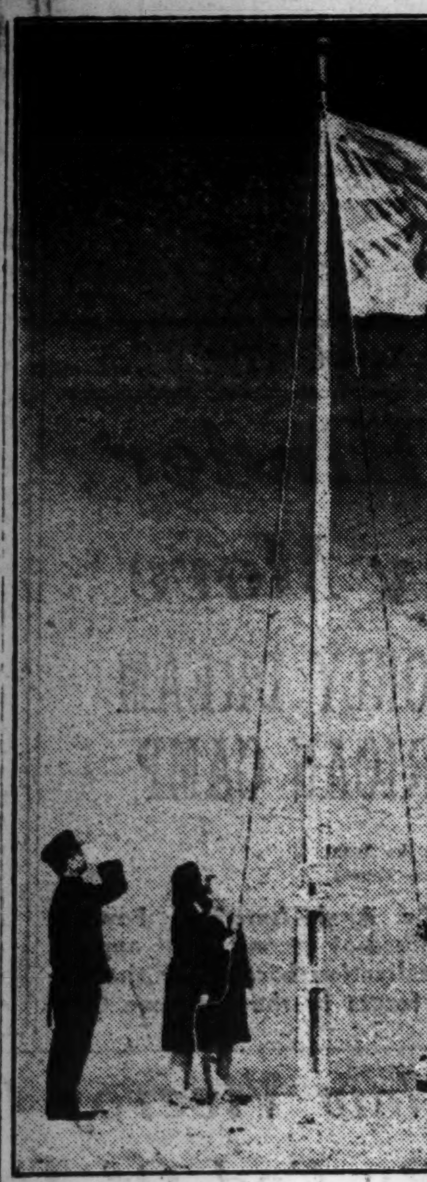
"On May 10, Reichsfuehrer Hitler sent the following message to General Juergen von Arnim, who commanded German and Italian forces in Africa;

"'I hereby express sincere thanks and highest esteem to you and your heroic forces, who are defending every inch of the African front, with the Italian forces. I, and the German people, never showed any lack of interest in the heroic fighting made by your officers and men in the African front. Your brave fighting has brought extremely valuable effect on the war situation. The final fighting and spirit of your officers and men are the model of the great German armed strength, and you have written a glorious page in the history of the country.

Adolf Hitler.'

"Premier Benito Mussolini also sent the following message to General von Arnim on May 11 to the following effect:

"'I have noticed with highest praise the accomplishment attained by the African forces against the numerically superior enemy with firm determination and courage. History will surely pay respect to these heroic acts. In the commander and men of the African forces, I find the manifestation of the superior spirit of the Axis people.



New Potato Species Urged for Cultivation

Cultivation of a new variety of potato exceedingly strong in its resistance against the so-called potato diseases and abundant in its yield, will be encouraged throughout the country, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry announced on Thursday.

This new variety, according to the competent authorities, was first developed by botanists attached to the Hokkaido Agricultural Experimental Station in 1937 and later experimental cultivation of it was conducted at various governmental farms throughout the country.

The average yield per tan or 0.245 acre, according to the competent authorities, during the past three years was 3,795 kilograms, showing a decided improvement over the yield of other potatoes.

SEAFARING SISTERS

Japanese schoolgirls learn seamanship from real seamen as part of the comprehensive modern education which they now receive. In the picture at the left, the girls salute the Navy ensign. The lower picture shows the girls studying a typical sailing vessel.

Axis Explanation Of War Situation In North Africa

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 12.—Why the Axis forces have been placed in unfavorable circumstances in North Africa are explained by the Transocean News Agency. They cite the following five characteristic points of the Tunisian battle:

1. The battle in North Africa is a fight between "navy countries" of the United States and Britain, and "army nations" of Germany and Italy. As can be understood from the colonial wars fought in the past, a so-called navy country has a decided advantage in such a battle.

2. During the six-month battle in North Africa, the Germans have had a strength of only five divisions, and this numerically inferior strength, in collaboration with the Italian army, has amazingly restrained the Anglo-American navies—two major naval powers of the world.

3. Two German commanders, Marshal Erwin Rommel and General Juergen von Arnim, have given no time to the Anglo-American forces to look after other fronts by tightening their large units in the North African Front.

4. Stalin's plot of dominating the entire Europe through joint cooperation on the Eastern Front with the Anglo-American armies has utterly failed.

5. Due to the aforesaid reasons, the Anglo-Americans' scheme of establishing the second front on the European Continent has been delayed for several months. And this duration of time has afforded an opportunity to the Axis Powers of strengthening and completing their defense lines on the Continent.

A most interesting fact in this connection is that while British Deputy Prime Minister Attlee stated in the House of Commons that the Anglo-American air force was superior to the Axis air force by 4 to 1, the German side also admitted the numerical inferiority of the Axis air force, saying that the enemy was numerically stronger by a ratio of 10 to 1.

Axis Sinks 617,000 Tons Enemy Shipping in April

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—Enemy ships sunk during April by German navy and air forces reached 423,000 tons, according to German authorities, and when the ships sunk in the same month by Italian forces are added, the total will reach 617,000 tons.

This announcement is not refuted by either Washington nor London, and thus it is believed to be accurate. Then according to information obtainable from neutral sources, the construction of new ships in anti-Axis nations in the month of April totalled 470,000 tons, including 420,000 tons in the United States, and 50,000 tons in England, Canada and other small anti-Axis nations. According to this calculation, the anti-Axis shipping bottom was reduced by 147,000 tons in April.

Then, among the new ships announced by the United States, are included ships which were damaged by Axis submarines and repaired, it is evident. Thus, the actual loss of shipping by the anti-Axis side must be much larger than the above figure. Furthermore, the announcement made by the Axis side gave only enemy ships that were sunk, and did not include ships that were damaged. When those damaged ships are included, the anti-Axis side must have lost about 785,000 tons of shipping in April, it can be estimated.

The ship problem of the anti-Axis side is becoming very serious, although they are trying to hide the fact. Then, it is also reported that most of the shipbuilding yards of the anti-Axis countries are now being used for the construction of destroyers, light cruisers, and corvette ships for convoying merchant vessels in view of Axis submarine activity, and therefore, the construction of merchant vessel is estimated to be about 200,000 to 300,000 tons monthly.

THE STORY OF A NUN

(Continued from Page 1)

woman who can dance the most intricate of classical and folk dances with grace and charm; who can play the samisen, the flute, the drum, or the cymbal in a Japanese-style orchestra. Imagine, in addition, a woman who can serenely adjust herself to the mood of a tired businessman, a millionaire playboy, a stiff and formal socialite; who can play parlor games with finesse and knows how to lose; who can flatter and console and engage in just the right amount of harmless flirtation to relax the mind of the blase male. In short, imagine a woman displaying all these accomplishments as an entertainer at the dinner table, and you get a fairly good idea of the woman who was once the geisha Teruha.

Witty, brilliant, vivacious, Teruha was especially adept at composing 31-syllabled Waka poems on the spot. Men of wealth competed for her favor, showered her with costly gifts. Lighthearted and gay, her ready repartee won for her a host of distinguished friends. She became the toast of the town.

But a woman so accomplished, so popular, sooner or later becomes the target of envy, enmity and rivalry among competitors in her own profession. Triangular love affairs into which she was willy-nilly drawn as a corollary of such conflicts placed her in anomalous situations. Teruha was an extrovert, sure of her outward powers but an easy victim of shrewd, calculating women. She lacked cleverness. She was that peculiar creature which is neither devil nor saint but a compound of beauty, genius, wit, courage, generosity—and fury. No one seemed to know who was her lover, and she had many wooers. No one knew where her heart lay. If other women quarreled with her, it was for the possession of an uncertain wooer. If she quarreled with them, it was because she was a proud woman, and she could be ruthless with her enemies. Teruha became the subject of fantastic gossip. Evil things were said of her. She fought back like a lioness. Then, suddenly, she slipped on the milestone of scandal. At last she had found her true love, and that man deserted her for the wiles of another woman. Her world toppled over.

But her mind was capable of great decisions too. Suddenly giving up the dazzling life of the geisha, she shaved her head and sought the seclusion of the Temple of Gio. She renounced all attachments to this materialistic world of passion, and put on the robes of a nun. She changed her name to Chishoni. She tried through religious devotion to forget the hurt in her heart. She wanted peace.

Not by accident did she choose this lonely retreat. The Temple of Gio is dedicated to another woman who lived a thousand years ago and who, like her, took spiritual refuge here after a tragic romance. That woman was a pretty Court dancer called Gio.

Comely Gio fell in love with Kiyomori, the most powerful lord of the time. Kiyomori accepted her as his mistress (for marriage was impossible because of difference in rank) and became her devoted lover. Then 22 years of age, Gio was of a gentle, generous, unsuspecting nature. Secure in the belief that the great Kiyomori would remain forever faithful to her, she recommended another dancing maid, Hotoke Gozen, to entertain him and his aristocratic Court. Hotoke Gozen was younger than her—only 17—and the prettier of the two. Kiyomori promptly fell in love with this ravishing new dancer.

But no woman would share her lover with another; and Gio, abhorring so base a thing as competing for a man's affections with her charms, resigned herself to her fate. She retired to the temple which now bears her name, passing the remainder of her life there as a nun.

After her death, Gio was buried in the lonely woods behind the temple. After death also took Kiyomori and his beloved Hotoke Gozen, the temple was made into a chapel as a memorial to the three who loved and of whom one had lost. Death reunites all, and today the altar of the Temple of Gio bears the images of all three souls, standing side by side.

And today a lonely woman—the geisha Teruha who became the nun Chishoni—tends the chapel, burns incense at the altar, seeks that spiritual peace which the tragic Gio herself must have sought a thousand years ago after a similar life of worldly disappointment.

Almost a decade of this life of religious seclusion has transformed the vivacious geisha into a calm and gentle nun. She is still beautiful, but her shaven head and the suffering she has gone through give a certain, almost masculine rigidness to her once lovely features. Gone is that high bell-like voice of hers with which she used to sing and chat and laugh with millionaire patrons of the amusement world. She now speaks in a low, soft, subdued voice. There is a faint, tremulous ring of suppressed sorrow in her accents, but it is an ethereal sort of sorrow—that state of human feeling in which a life dedicated to religion ennobles the agonies of a past that is being slowly forgotten. After all, she is human, but if there is such a being as a living saint, she comes very close to it.

Press Comments

Friday, May 14

ASAHI—German-Soviet War Nears Decisive Stage

YOMIURI-HOCHI—China as Air Raid Base

German-Soviet War Nears Decisive Stage

ASAHI—It is unnecessary to explain at this juncture how important the outcome of the German-Soviet War will be on the final issue of the World War, much less as regards the European War. Now this German-Soviet War must be regarded as steadily approaching a stage of decisive engagement.

In the whole course of the German-Soviet War, there probably has been no more important stage than the spring campaign now about to be launched by the Germans. With the war already in its third year, various circumstances including the fighting spirit of the German and Soviet peoples point to the sudden spurt of the war into a decisive stage.

The declaration of the German leaders that the fate of Germany will be decided on the Eastern Front and the statements issued from time to time by the Reich authorities that the fighting strength of the Germans is concentrated on the Eastern Front, together with the powerful reoganization and massing of the German army along the entire Eastern Front, all indicate the iron will and fiery determination of the German people.

This pre-occupation and preferential strategy of the Germans may be considered to have been the chief cause of the withdrawal of the Germans from the North African front, which, even if only temporarily, has made the United States and Britain delirious with joy.

That the Soviet Union, too, is steadily making preparations to meet the major offensive now expected of the Germans can be seen from the fact that Soviet papers recently have taken to declaring that a momentous event, violent as a storm, is expected on the Eastern Front.

Over the plains of Russia, the theater of decisive war, spring has come a full month ahead of the average year and the frightful seas of mud of the melting season are rapidly drying up. Thus the natural environment favorable for the development of a major campaign is steadily shaping itself. Crack units of the Luftwaffe and, although only locally, the German land forces have begun lively activity on the lines, suggesting that the time is at hand for a decisive throw. We do not know whether such localized activities will pass into a major spring offensive but it is to be noted that the fighting in the Kuban war district on the extreme southern front has quite intensified in the last few days.

Last winter, the Germans were compelled to make a strategic retreat in the face of the tremendous Soviet winter offensive which made the Germans frankly admit that the Red Army developed a strength beyond their expectation. Even in the midst of such a campaign in northern Caucasus, the Kuban war district at the extreme west is an area which the Germans with their numerically inferior strength held to the last. Fearing that it will be made the base of German operations against the Caucasus, the Soviets, with the summer offensive season approaching, are hurriedly moving to reduce it at a blow. That the Germans are holding the Red Army at bay in spite of the latter's terrific attacks indicates that the Soviet offensive power has struck bedrock with the lengthening of their commissary lines.

In order that the Soviets may take to a major offensive hereafter they must at least readjust the commissary lines that have been lengthened out too much, reorganize the front and cover the tremendous losses in men and materials suffered in their successful but costly winter offensive.

In the last two years, the Soviet Union has sustained stupendous losses in men and materials but by a thorough-going policy of priorities in industrial production, development of the Ural industrial base and transfer of plants to the hinterland it has been able to accumulate considerable reserve strength and with the still-unweakened fighting morale of the Soviet people, the Soviet Union remains a formidable foe for the Germans.

As the Germans themselves admit, whatever miscalculations they have made in the war with the Soviets, have been due to their underestimation of the fighting strength of the Red Army. It is this underestimation of the foe that is the deadliest enemy. The Germans in preparing for the decisive engagement now imminent have become most cautious and are working rather on the basis of an overestimated gauging of the enemy strength. For this reason, the coming operations on the Eastern front is likley to be attended by remarkable results.

We have no means of judging just yet what sort of strategy the Germans, who are now wresting back the directive position in the war along the entire front, will adopt in what direction but it is clear, on the whole, that the German aim is to destroy the fighting strength of the Red Army rather than on the taking of new positions. The impending decisive clash between the huge German and Soviet armies will be the key to the outcome of the European War.

China as Air Raid Base

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—Recently, the United States' policy for offensive on Japan has resolved about two points. One is to threaten the communications between the Japanese homeland and the Southern Regions by means of submarines and the other is to bomb the Japanese homeland by aircraft.

There are three ways in which the enemy can air-raid Japan Proper; by sea from the east using aircraft carriers, by air from the north via Anchorage, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor and by air from China.

But even in the case of an air raid from the sea by means of aircraft carriers, they would need a base in China to descend to, as the instance of April 18 has shown. The plan to take off from the Alaskan bases also seems to presuppose China as the alighting place. Thus China is of primary importance to the United States in its plans to attack Japan by air.

The United States, as a matter of fact, was motivated from the very first by the idea of making Chungking freeze Japan's fighting strength in the north by continuing its resistance and that of making China the base of air operations against Japan, in its policy to strengthen aid to the Chungking regime with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

To make China its base for air raids on Japan had already been planned by the United States even before the outbreak of war. Early in the summer of 1941 Major-General Cruggett stayed in Chungking for about one month inspecting its airdromes at Kueilin, Chengte and Lishui and reporting to Roosevelt his findings. As the United States was not yet at war with Japan, it intended then to have Chungking conduct air raids on Japan. To this end, numerous Chinese were invited to America for training as airmen and American air officers were sent to Chungking to give instructions.

With the outbreak of war, the United States changed its policy in favor of having Americans conduct air raids from China and went about establishing airdromes and organizing American-Chinese air units. Under Lieutenant-General Joseph Under Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the American Forces in China, Major-General Clair Chenault was appointed Commander of the Air Force, Morgan as Commander of the bombers and Scott as Commander of the fighters. Planes of up-to-date designs were sent, including North American C-24, B-25, P-40, P-30 and others. It was on American suggestion that an air base with the best drainage system in the Orient was built in Chekiang. The American planes were sent in parts by air from Alaska to Lanchow and from India to Kunming and assembled at Lanchow and Kunming.

Having entrusted its very existence to the United States and Britain, Chungking consented to make China the base of air attacks on Japan and the Supreme National Defense Council designated Fukien Province as a special military district and five airdromes were built there.

The American-Chungking air raid scheme against Japan is to make Lanchow, in northwestern China, and Kunming, in the northwest, as the rear air base, Kueilin, in Kwangsi Province, as the advance base, and to provide a number of first-line air bases scattered about those points.

Such being the case, we the people behind the lines, would do well to consolidate our determination to defend the home front from these air bandits, calmly and in full confidence in the prowess of our mighty air arm.

U.S. Ersatz Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.—W. S. Richardson of the Goodrich Tire Company announced today that the production of synthetic rubber in the United States will reach 1,000,000 tons a year at the end of 1944, but it is generally believed difficult to attain this production within the next year due to various obstacles.

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CHINA CREATES CONTROL BODY

Japanese, Chinese Leaders Appointed

Domei

NANKING, May 13.—The Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government today decided to establish a Commodity Investigation Committee composed of Japanese and Chinese members.

The members of the committee are as follows:

Japanese side:

Charge d'Affaires Shigeki Ishii, Chief of the Economic Department of the Japanese Embassy.

Nagai, Chief of the Third Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

A senior staff officer of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

Seiki Yano, Chief of the Political Department of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai.

Goto, Vice-Chief of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Inagaki, Chief of the Commodity Control Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Chinese side:

Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality.

Yuan Yu-chuan, Vice-Minister of Industry.

Chen Chih-shi, Vice-Minister of Finance.

Chao Shu-yung, Chief Secretary of Shanghai Special Municipality.

Chen Yun-Wen, Inspector of the National Commercial Control General Council.

Lu Ying, Chief of the Police Bureau of Shanghai Special Municipality.

Wang Chih-kang, Chief of the Economic Bureau of Shanghai Special Municipality.

Colonel Okada, Economic Adviser.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS

(Continued From Page 1)

crew to the effect:

"'Continue rescue. Our side completed mission. No more attack.'

"This generous attitude of the Japanese Forces is based on the spirit of Japanese Bushido and cannot but be admired."

Further, the latest issue of the London Illustrated News carried a story of the nighttime fighting in the Pacific waters, evidently referring to the nighttime fighting of Espiritu Santo, describing in a vivid manner the action of the Japanese warplanes in large formations throwing illumination bombs in front and rear and on right and left of the anti-Axis warships and giving terrible attack and also highly lauding this action as the "most terrific attack displaying the highest human energy of the body and mind."

The war correspondent Volhart of the New York Times, in his latest publication 'World War On Seas" fabricated a story under the caption of "Our Great Victory on November 13," and enlarged on the false facts of activities of the American navy in the Guadalcanal area. Even this writer admitted the bravery of the Japanese Navy and accuracy of fire from Japanese guns, stating as follows:

"Bombardment of the Japanese Forces is more accurate than machinery. Their shells hit the objects one after another, and attained very wonderful results. Two American commanders were killed in action without leaving even a trace of their flesh behind. What surprised me more than this accuracy of firing was the brave fighting spirit which could not be adequately described in words. One Japanese warship was seen torpedoed. Despite the fact that the hull was riddled with shots, it continued fighting in a heroic manner and finally blew itself up. The Japanese fighting technique and their fighting morale are certainly the foremost in the world."

As regards the glorious deeds in the attack on Pearl Harbor, British specialists are unanimous in giving a praise to Japan, stating that Japan developed a new epoch in the naval fighting strategy of the world. A former leading officer attached to the Royal Naval Academy stated that "as a result of the Pearl Harbor attack, naval and aerial warfare have come to be distinctly classified into two methods.

"If, in the case of Pearl Harbor," he says, "the main strength of both the Japanese and American fleets had encountered each other in a single combat outside of the movement radius of land-based air forces, the formidable power of aircraft carriers would have been displayed to the fullest extent and the American Navy would have made more than 100 per cent activity. The essential point involved in this question, however, is the fact that naval strategic operations will be successfully accomplished by keeping closest collaboration with air forces, regardless of whether the air forces' aid will be rendered from ground bases or from aircraft carriers. In this sense, Japanese strategic operations conducted to date have furnished imperishable examples for new naval war tactics. The main cause of Japan at present having actually won an overwhelming victory in wide areas extending from Hongkong to Burma is entirely the closest concerted operations that have been carried out by her sea, land and air forces."

Too numerous indeed are their views of the Japanese Navy as presented through these and other books carrying battle stories. But, all in all, the impression derived from observation of such developments being made in Britain and the United States is that they, being made to face to the fullest extent the real strength of the Japanese Navy which had been to them a question mark for a long time since the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, are apparently feeling unmeasurably pathetic emotions, particularly in view of the miserable plight of the now collapsing British Navy.

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